RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

VOL XIV NO 118 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

F. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
22 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,990
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA * ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2nd Oct	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
9 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 „	MALOJA ..		20,837
23rd „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,660
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £130
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,883
29th „	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer ..	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
1st June	ALIPORE	China & Japan.
22nd „	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
1st May	VASNA ..	Buseh via Karachi.
26th „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa
26th „	BARALA ..	Buseh via Karachi & P. Gulf

Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Mondays & Saturdays sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesdays and Fridays.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buseh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xMURORAN M.	5374	21 May	25 May
*AWA MARU.	6028	28 May	11 June
GENOA MARU.	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers. x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	17 May	18 May
Indo Maru..	—	..	13 May	17 „
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	13 „	27 May
Borneo M.	T. Motoshigo	5,864	24 „	7 June

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,54,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIE AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE Rs. 3000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER

GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22937.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

B. C. P. W. "ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

MANUFACTURED BY

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WHO KNOWS

What is going to happen ?

But

1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 310, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!

3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !

Our representative:—

Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL Room No. 111. NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

PROFESSOR

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS

(80 P. C. CURE)

PLAGUE SOLUTION :—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT :—for external application
GERMICIDE :—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE :—for Malaria and Dengue, etc.
Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:— M. J. GAJJAR,

IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY. 4.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for our fancy silk cloths, sarees, etc. Apply for terms to the NATIONAL TRADING CO., Ludhiana.
A R3182

WANTED—English and Urdu knowing Clerk. Apply H. ABDULRASHID and CO., Bhendi Bazar, Bombay 9.
A R3204

WANTED—A really good Indian Teacher on Rs. 150 p.m. for a European School for Indian boys. Apply to No. 1683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3213

WANTED—An ASSISTANT STABLE MANAGER for the Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata. Veterinary experience necessary. Persons not afraid of hard work need only apply. Salary according to qualifications with free quarters.
R3208

WANTED—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full detail and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3044

WANTED—Two ASIATIC MARINE ENGINEERS for service on African Coast. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents Tanganyika Government, 121, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A R3186

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya, Mahal, oppo. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.
A R3191

WANTED—CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, ACCOUNTANTS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, CIVIL, ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS, CASHIERS, searching employment. Register names with Employment Securing Agency, Ambala. Apply with an annpa stamp.
A R3210

WANTED.—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches to be opened very shortly in U. P. and C. P. Security in cash or Government paper essential.. Apply stating along with other particulars, the cash security he can offer, and minimum pay acceptable. The selected candidates will have to join at once. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.
A 26625

WANTED—An M.A. or an experienced B.A., holding a diploma of B.T. to act as HEAD MASTER of the Municipal High School, Ranebennur, on a pay of Rs. 125—5—150—10—200 grade. The approved candidate shall have to bind himself at least for 5 years to serve under the Municipality. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 1st of June, 1926. Preference will be given to those who know Kanarese. SAYAD NIYAMUDDIN AHAMAD Foujdar, President, Ranebennur Municipality. Ranebennur, 12.5.1926.
A26620

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICE by an energetic young Undergraduate with knowledge of Gujarati Boopk-keeping. Apply Box No. 1682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R3209

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE! FREE! FREE!—A copy of TRAVELLERS GUIDE OF KARACHI and PROVINCE to everyone which contains 20 pictures of Karachi VIEWS. Please send 6 annas stamps to cover postage, etc., to Compiler, Post Box 242, Karachi.
L R3119

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRICULATION ENGLISH taught by Post. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona Cantonment.
R3091

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

AUCTION SALE at Apollo Bunder of Apollo Hotel's furniture on 22nd and 23rd instant at 2.30 p.m. each day at the premises. Catalogues on application. BENNETT & CO.
T R3183

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Sharp, a FINANCIER to invest Rs. 43,000 in an up-country running concern, holding monopoly for supply of certain daily use materials. No competitors. Monthly profit guaranteed Rs. 5,000. Apply Box. No. 1681 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R3207

PERSONAL.

DEAR CHAKRAPANY—I approve of your pilgrimage to God. Kindly inform me of your whereabouts and welfare. I will send money for your expenses. I will not disturb in your pursuit after honest service. I want you to realise your sense of duty and act accordingly.—Yours affectionately, C. NARASIMHACHARIAR
P R3212

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are alway supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc.. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Lewis St., Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An educated, well cultured and beautiful girl of a noble family, for a young handsome and healthy youth of a vegetarian Brahmin family, aged 27 years. The boy is a great poet, writer and a scholar and well settled in life with an income of Rs. 1,000 a month. The girl should be able to help him in his literary work. Photos can be exchanged in confidence. Please correspond with:—G. S. BHARGAVA, F.L.A.A. (London), F.C.I. (Birmingham), Certified Auditor and Accountant for British India, "Phul Niwas," AJMER.
R3129

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

JIVARAJI ANADJI EDUCATION FUND FOR CUTCHIES.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Cutchi Students of any community, who have passed their Matriculation or any higher examination and who are desirous of prosecuting further studies, for pecuniary help. The forms of application can be had from the undersigned.

JADAVJI HANSRAJ.
D. O. M. S. L. M. & S. J. P.
Ophthalmic Surgeon.
162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R3206

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Bai GULAB, widow of Bhailal Thakersey, and the Surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Thakersey Morarji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, charge, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36; Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, without regard to any such cltim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived, and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing an area of 333 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 51 of the Princess Street Estate of the Trust for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and forming portion of the premises, bearing New Survey Nos. 1697, 1698 and 1699, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 1097 and 1098, Street Nos. 97-99-101, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 987 of the Bhuleshwar Division, and bounded on the North-West by Princess Street, on the North-East by Plot No. 53 of the said Estate leased to Cassumally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the South-East by the land of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay laid out as a service passage and beyond that by Plot No. 57 of the said Estate leased to Saleh Mahomed Eharamsey and on the South-West by a passage common to Plot Nos. 50 and 51 and beyond that by Plot No. 50 of the said Estate belonging to Damodar Bhagwan.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1926.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26638

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DUPLICATE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3576 of 1925.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 5th day of December, 1925.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O.V. rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O' VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. NURSEY NAGJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs

versus

(1) JETBAI, widow of Umersey Raisey, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Toomdi Navi, (2) HIRBAI, widow of Rowji Khimraj, (3) GANGJI KHIMRAJ, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, at present residing at Cutch Asumbia Motta, (4) THAKERSEY GHELLA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Cutch Bidra, (5) SHIVJI GHELLA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhat Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (6) VIJPAR GHELLA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Cutch Bidra, (7) MORARJI GANGJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Cutch Asumbia Motta, (8) DHARSEY GANGJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Cutch Asumbia Motta, (9) KHIMJI THAKERSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Cutch Bidra, and (10) VELJI ROWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Cutch Asumbia .. Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants Rs. 22,513-8-6 interest and costs of the suit, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of June, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 18th day of December, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 17th day of May, 1926.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
26636

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY CASKS, DRUMS, TINS, ETC.

Under kind instruction from the Officer-in-Charge, Government Medical Store Depot. Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW (FRIDAY), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Bellasis Road, Government Medical Store Depot one lot empty casks, drums, tins, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AND A LARGE LOT OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel:—

Stores such as w. i. scrap of wire rope, latrine pans, traps, w.i. scrap of pipes, hammers, augers, hack saw blades, swages, spanners, screw jacks, anvils, vices bench, zinc lining, furniture, w. i. and c. i. scrap, condemned platform weighing machines, C. I. collars of water columns, condemned drilling machines and pumps, Gate Street and buffer lamps, carbon electrodes and steam indicator, rubber and leather scraps, tyres, copying presses with stands, padlocks, tapes measuring rubber stamps, cocks, spoons, penknives, burners, etc., etc., also one large lot of surgical instruments such as forceps, albiummoters, catheters, dilators, electro magnetic machine, glass funnels, douches, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Coy., Attorneys for the Administrators of the Estate of the late Mr Shapurjee Framjee Bardi, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, 1926, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

(LOT NO. I.)—All that piece of land lying on the North side of the Girgaum Back Road, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring about 173 square yards and registered by the Collector under No 296 and bounded on the East by the property of Maneckbai wife of Merwanjee Framjee on the West by the property hereinafter described on the North by the sweeper's passage and on the South by the girgaum Back Road.

(LOT NO. II.)—All that piece of land standing on the Fazandari ground belonging to Cowasjee Hormusjee Shroff, situate at the side of the Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road in Ardeshir Dady Street and being on the South and West side of the Girgaum Back Road, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring about 413 square yard sand registered by the Collector under No. 27 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6522, Street Nos. 83/85, 87/89 and bounded on the East by the property hereinbefore described on the West by the Ardeshir Dady Street, on the North by the sweeper's passage and the house of Dadabhoy Rustomjee, on the South by the Girgaum Back Road and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Coy., Attorneys for the Administrators or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BAGS POTATO STARCH.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant sell, by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—

100 Bags Potato Starch (ex s. s. "Streefkerk.")

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Auction Sale of Apollo Hotel's furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, English enamelled bath tubs, counters, electric lights and fans, etc., etc.

On Saturday, the 22nd and SUNDAY, the 23rd May, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Hotel's premises, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Hotel Majestic, valuable and substantial made furntiure by Wimbridge, Roberts and Devji, a large lot of glass, crockeryware, and best platedware, octagon round and square dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back side boards, and dumbwaiters white painted partition screens, large lot of copper top teapoys, electric ceiling fans and lights, pianos, Chesterfields, reclining sofas, English enamelled bath tubs bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, Godrej safe on stand, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards, writing tables, filters, meat safes, lamps, glass door show cases, jardenier, garden pots and tubs, large iron stoves, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UPPER MAHIM LOHAR CHAWL STREET OR LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Talsaji Manrupji and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Amumiya bin Shekh Hushen Chevulkar the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 8th January, 1923 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 20th May, 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure together with the messuage tenement or bungalows standing thereon situate lying and being at Upper Mahim Lohar Chawl Street, or Lady Jamshedji Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Six hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5130, and Street No. 458 and bearing New Survey No. 1/3 and Cadastral Survey No. 871, and bounded as follows on the East by the house of Nania Jao on the West by the Lohar Chawl Street on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustamji Patel, on the South by the Oart of Nathoo Waghji.

For further particulars and conditionps of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

PRIZES! PRIZES!

TRY YOUR SKILL:

COMPETITION ESSAY ON

"BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE" and AGUE PILLS.

1ST PRIZE ..... Rs. 125.
2ND PRIZE ..... Rs. 75.

The undersigned offer the above two prizes for the two best essays on this Queen of Fever-Mixtures.

The Essay must be in English with a suitable heading, must not exceed 500 words, must bear the full name and address of the competitor and must reach us at our undermentioned address and one copy to Messrs. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co. Ltd., P. O. Cadell Road, Sayani Road, Bombay. 14, on on before the 30th June at the latest.

The decision of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., will be final and legally binding in all matters connected with the competition and no correspondence will be entered into with any competitor.

The result will be published in this paper in July next. Competitors not desiring to have their names published need not compete. Each such essay will become the absolute property of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., and they will have the sole right to publish or otherwise make use of any such essay of any successful or unsuccessful competitor at any time without any remuneration.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.,
Shaik Memon Street, Bombay 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALL-COMIC SHOW!

1. "OUR GANG"
2. "RIDERS OF THE PURPLE COWS"
3. "THE CAT'S MEOW"
4. "FROZEN HEARTS"

A quartette of mirth-producing, laughter-raising Films. WHIRLWINDS OF FUN

DON'T MISS THESE GLOOM DISPELLERS!

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Saturdays and Sundays from 3-30 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES:

CROWN CINEMA

MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

The Word's Wonder Picture

She crept into his arms when that gigantic shadow loomed before them.

6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30 and 9-45. P. M.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"THE GOLD RUSH"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p. m

MIGHTY LAK A ROSE

A Symphony of life in the high and low places.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

ANNETTE KELLERMAN

The Modern Venus in

"VENUS OF THE SOUTH SEAS"

Story of Girls and Pearls; Love and Adventure and Mermaids of the South Seas.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage

AT THE RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY

ON

SATURDAY, 22nd May, at 8-30

MENAKA

SUNDAY, 23rd May, at 3-30

MENAKA

RATES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

THE DECCAN PICTURES CORPORATION'S HISTORICAL PICTURE

POONA RAIDED

Time and Rates as usual.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 19.

Clan Ranold, Laird, Liverpool.
Gogra, Shillinglow, Calcutta.
Golden Sea, Garbutt, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

May 20.

C/York, Morrison, Karachi.
Min, Cerisola, Marseilles.

LOADING.

May 19.

Steamer Barala for Busreh.
Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.
Steamer Begum for Java.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, May 19).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Min 4848, Dunkirk 19/5 M Maritimes.
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 22/5, M M and Co.
4 Cape York, 3117, Karachi, 24/5, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Algic 3973 New York N.F. Volkart Bros.
6 Elysia 4211, Liverpool, 21/5 Graham's Trading Co.
7 Argenfels 3540, Karachi 25/5 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Ridderkerk 3174 Rotterdam 3/6 E D Sassoon and Co.
9 Delta, 4,739 Japan 29/5, M M and Co.
10 Karapara 3722 Durban 26/5 M M & Co
11 City of York, 5033, Karachi 20/5 K Nixon and Co.
12 C/Agra 3116, NF, NF, F E Campbell and Co.
13 Jserlohn 2145 Genoa 25/5 T. Morrison and Co.
14 Gracovia, 4,566, Trieste, 1/6, L T and M Italiana.
16 Burmese Prince 3634 Dunkirk 29/5 T. Morrison and Co.
17 War Krishna, 3,521, Abadan, NF, Grahams T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bandra, 1877, P. Gulf, 19/5 M M and Co.
5 Port Sea 2,587, Colombo, 22/5, Scindia S. N. Co.
7 Jalarashmi 2681, Karachi, 20/5, Scindia S N Co.
8 Atlantic Maru 4254, Japan, 19/5 M M and Co. (P. and O.).
9 Indo Maru, 3,559, Japan, 19/5, O S Kaisha.
12/13 India, 4,077, Genoa, 26/5, L Triestino and M. I.
15 Barala 1899, P. Gulf 26/5 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A, Gambada, 3,252, Tuticorin, NF, M M and Co.
B Alipore, 3,241, Japan, 30/5, M M & Co.
C/R Hamburg Maru 3159 Osaka 28/5 O S Kaisha.
G Jamnagar 278 Jamnagar, 20/5, L Naranjee and Co.
H Shakuntala, 282, M Coast, 20/5, R Assaria and Co.
L/M Hatipara 4893, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

"WONDERFUL FUTURE"

One year with full character Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.

EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

DEFINITE & DECIDED.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS.

One year's detailed reading with longevity, wife, children, finance, poverty and profession, Rs. 3/4. Two years' reading including all the above Rs. 5/4. Five years' reading with more details, Rs. 7/12. Kindly send time and date of birth clearly.

PUNDIT H. R. SARMA, A. V. S. Ivetric Astrological Bureau, Governerpete, BEZWADA.

MADRAS HOMEO COLLEGE (Registered by Govt.) CONJEEVERAM.

L. M. S., M. B. and M. D. Titles in Homeopathy or Biochemistry etc., taught by correspondence. Shortest course. Bright prospects. High class Diplomas granted. For Prospectus apply with red stamp to Dr. C.V. Gopaul Rao. H.M.D., Ph.D.Sc., &c. Principal of the college.

SCORPION POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE

Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion's sting, when only by holding Dr. Bhaishanker's Butee (antidote) effects a charming cure in 2 minutes. Annas 8 for one butee. Re.1 As. 2 for 3 butees. Postage extra. Mrs. George Lee of Hyderabad—D. writes: "Your Butees are very praiseworthy." Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid. Shop No. 55 (B.) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 19.

B.C. RATE
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1230.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1300.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1285.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 170.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07.
London—Brussels Frcs. 172.00.
London—Rome Liras. 127.00.
London—Berlin Marks 2039.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market steady.

London, May 19.

Rentes 3 per cent. 44 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 7/8.
Closing Tone of Silver.—India sold. Business small. Market closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 19.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1/6 5/32.
Frcs. Demand	1235
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	15 1/2
Shanghai	200 1/2
Japan	130
Singapore	156 1/2

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 18.

Stockholm	18.18
Oslo	22.34
Amsterdam	12.09 1/2
Switzerland	25.16
Prague	164.37

New York, May 18.

Demand Bills 4.86.06.

Liverpool, May 18.

Exchange on London in Paris 168.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.44
Exchange on London in Italy 133.30.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 18

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 9/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 9/32.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 10 3/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 19.

3 months 4½ per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
Money 1 month 3 1/2 percent.
Money 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, May 19.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69/13/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/3/0.

London, May 18

Bar gold ready s. 84/10.
Silver ready d. 30/0.
Silver forward d. 29/14.

TONE OF SILVER:—
Very quiet. India and China sold. Buyers scarce. Market uncertain.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 19.

Ready:—21/8/9.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/8/6. At 6 p.m. 21/8/6.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 21/8 At 6 p.m. 21/8/0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Visak:—Opening As. 12.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening As. 5.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 19.

Ready:—70.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/7. Highest 68/10. At 6 p.m. 68/10.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 68/. Highest 68/3. At 6 p.m. 68/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Visak:—Opening As.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 1/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

No. 4. Edinburgh

I bid me forth into the fair and have much sweetness thrust upon me.

Dither with G. soon cheered me, he being a man of few words and fine whisky.

Which accounted, I suppose, for a sense of extreme well-being and ineffable peace, from which I was aroused by Grandfather in the corner chiming the hour of midnight. G. stirred, pulled out his chain until his Gold "SPECIAL" appeared, looked at it, at Grandfather, at me, nodded and drowsed off again.

Another West End Right by the Grandfathers Clock! Good enough!

Catalogues Free

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

The "SPECIAL" 18-ct. Gold, Rs. 160.

ASTHMA

RADICAL SURE CURE.

OF 20 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Letter No. of the Firm 21637.

Hyderabad Deccan.

To

MESSRS. K.P. RAY & J.P.RAY BROS,

Dept. No. 5, DELHI.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H.H. the Nizam's Government. The medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.P. (LONDON).

10-12-1914.

Note:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(6)

INFLUENZA

Chills and Ague

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN

REDUCES FEVER

Phenalgin is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving, nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS:

E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD., Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

TRADE 'BYNIN' MARK

AMARA

The Tonic you need

It quickly braces up the system when run down or suffering from the after effects of illness. 'Bynin' Amara stimulates digestion and enables those who suffer from loss of appetite to enjoy their meals thoroughly and derive full benefit from them. It is invaluable in all cases of weakness, nervousness, lassitude, debility, etc. Exhaustion from the heat is quickly overcome by taking 'Bynin' Amara.

Obtainable from all the leading Chemists and Stores throughout India and Ceylon.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd. LONDON.

Special Representative for India:

A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings CALCUTTA.

Sound Sleep and all-day Energy

Straws show how the wind blows. Minor complaints — sleeplessness for instance — point to the grave dangers of neurasthenia. What else is loss of energy, of health, but the loss of youth?

Headaches! Feeling listless and tired every day! Jumpy nerves! Such complaints show that something is breaking up your reserve of nerve-strength, undermining your life.

Now is the time to decide about your health. Build up your strength by infusing into the very cells the elements that are needed: phosphorus and albumin — with Sanatogen.

"Sanatogen goes to the core of well-being, viz. the cells, and builds these up into a permanent and solid fabric of health" wrote a well-known physician. Do you know that over 24,000 physicians described in gratifying letters the excellent results they had obtained with Sanatogen, in many cases with patients suffering from the very same complaints of "nerviness" which you may have?

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler for instance comes to the following conclusion:

"Sanatogen builds up, fortifies, and strengthens because it is real cell food. The gain achieved through its aid is permanent."

Why not start to-day with Sanatogen and enjoy again sound sleep at night and vigorous energy all day.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

His Future? assure it NOW!

Proper feeding in infancy is absolutely essential to future health and development. That is why thousands of mothers, unable to breast feed their babies, give Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it is the nearest equivalent to nature's own food and lays the foundation of a strong and healthy constitution.

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all chemists.

Send for a Sample to WILSON LATHAM & CO. LD. Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 19.

To-day Reuter reported 1 point up in old crop and 3 points higher to 2 points lower in new crop in New York futures. The market was very small, Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 5 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report:—

There is nothing fresh in the American market. This Section requires some new feature to give an impetus to prices. Meantime at every advance spot cotton comes out an offer, which again depresses values. On the whole the weather is favourable and the out-look satisfactory for the New Crop.

By the courtesy of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson of Liverpool have received the following cable, which we think will interest our readers:—

England reports importers spinners buying American lightly. Southern basis unchanged to easier, local basis steady, yarn cloth trade poor. American spinning mills to close week beginning May third account depression.

France reports importers spinners buying moderately, Southern basis slightly easier Havre, local basis firm on Texas, easier on Atlantics.

Germany reports Bremen merchants buying spots fairly actively, but import business moderate, spinners buying lightly, local basis slightly higher.

U.S.A.—Southern spot markets report fairly active selling by first hands to merchants, generally report merchants doing little forward business but some reports of large new crop business domestically and abroad, basis easier, cloth market moderately irregularly active. prices have stopped declining, twenty-five per cent. curtailment in numerous Southern mills definitely announced to prevent accumulations, crop progress below normal account, cold wet weather, now clearly behind normal, delay ligely to force acreage reduction, weevil emergence to date light.

Although a slight advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened a rupee lower with Broach May at Rs. 338 1/2 and eased to Rs. 336 1/2 on Commission and Japanese Houses selling. Buying by Exporters and Shroffs the market recovered to Rs. 338 1/2 and closed at the same rate. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 338 and fluctuating within half a rupee closed at Rs. 339 1/2. Commission Houses were buyers whilst Shroffs were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 340 and going up by a rupee closed at Rs. 349½ on Japanese Houses selling.

Oomra May opened at Rs. 321 and eased to Rs. 320 on selling by a Japanese Firm and Shroffs. On Commission Houses and general buying the market improved to Rs. 322 and closed at the same rate. Oomra July opened at Rs. 319 and closed at Rs. 320 Commission and Japanese Houses were moderate sellers whilst Shroff were buyers. Bengal May and July were quoted Rs. 250½ and Rs. 253½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate.

To-day 300 bales Sind/Punjab against Bengal Contracts, 600 bales Berar and 600 bales Central Provinces No. 1, against Oomra Contracts and 3,300 bales Broach, 100 bales saw ginned Dharwar, 1,400 bales Punjab/Americans, 1,500 bales Dhollera, 400 bales Kalagin and 100 bales Kadi/Viramgaon against Broach Contracts were tendered.

Total tenders up-to-date are 5,400 bales Bengal, 1,700 bales Oomra and 30,400 bales Broach in all 37,500 bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P.M.

	Bombay, May 19.
Fully Good Broach April/May	338½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	340¼
Fully Good Bengal May	252
Fully Good Bengal July	255½
Fine Oomra May	323½
Fine Oomra July	321¼

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 19.

M G Bengal Superfine 277, Fine 262, F. Good 252, Good 244.

M G Surat Superfine 417, Fine 412, Fine Good 402, Good 392.

M. G Oomra No. 3 Superfine 331, Fine 321, F. Good 306.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 366, Fine 356, F. Good 341.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 354, Fine 344. F. Good 329

M G Broach No. 2 Superfine 360, Fine 352, F. Good 344, Good 336.

M G Southerns F. Good 322, Good 312, F. G. Fair 302.

M G Punjab/American, Superfine 368. Fine 360, F. Good 352, Good 342.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, May 19.
Fully Good Broach April/May	338
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	339
Fully Good Bengal May	251
Fully Good Bengal July	254
Finee Oomra May	321
Fine Oomra July	319
Good Southerns May/June	308

RUBBER.

London, May 18.

Para Up River Fine, Spot June/July value 21 1/2

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot.—

Buyers 22 1/4

Sellers 22 1/2.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 19th

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,88,891	2.87,266
Central India	149	3,55,488	3,18,798
Barsi and Nagar	206	2,06.897	1,92,785
Hyderabad-Gaorani	150	72,708	94,709
Berar	154	4,64,636	5,56,791
Central Provinces	849	2.39,865	2,57,882
Total Oomras	1,208	16,27,985	17,03,204
Dholera	891	2,35.060	2,08,247
N.W. Provinces		1,27,880	1,31,053
Rajputana	211	97,458	67,585
Sind-Punjab	58	2.83.386	3,53-375
Broach	70	3,10,401	4,60.961
Coompta & Dharwar	492	86,495	92.846
Westerns-Northerns	303	58,332	60,003
Coconada		1,915	1,254
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	280	26,925	21,460
Persian		3.797	4.031
American		3.367	9,649
Egyptian and African	1,413	53,248	39,741
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,147	3,487
Total	4,926	29,19,396	31,46,896

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 12th May

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe	4-268	4,47,142	5,20,728
Japan & China	1,000	14,55,919	14,81.144
Coast Ports		21,094	16,782
Up-country by Rail		69,617	11,517
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	25 486		90,796
Total	5,268	20,19,258	21,29,967

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th May 1926.

Cotton	4,926 Bales.
Wheat	44,056 Cwts.
Linseed	8,135 Cwts.
Rape, etc.,	435 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	681 Cwts.
Poppyseed	773 Iwts.
Groundnuts	2,053 Cwts.
Castorseed	6,281 Cwts.
Rice	1,790 Cwts.
Myrabollams	3,599 Cwts.
Cottonseed	3,078 Cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	4 555 Cwts.
Juwar	8,476 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	800 Cwts.
Bajri	2,128 Cwts.
Coal	2,914 Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 19.

	Ready	May. New.
Bengal Superfine M.G	270/75	275/80
Bengal Fine M.G.	255/60	260/65
Bengal F G MG	245/50	250/55
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	255	260
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G	245/50	245/50
Punjab-Americans F.G. M.G	345/50	350/55
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	340/45	345/50
Nagpur Fine M.G	340/45	345/50
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	330	330/35
Puigaon Fine M. G .	330	330/35
Arvi Fine M. G.	320/30	330/35
Amraoti Fine M. G.	310/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/15	315
Mulkapur Fine M. G.	...	285/95
Khandesh Fine M. G	280/85	290/95
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	350
Broach F.G. M.G	.....	340
Muthia Fine M.G.	275/80	280/85
Muthia F.G. M.G.	265/70	270/75
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M. G.	345/50	350/55
Westerns M.G.	310/20	315/20
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	355/60	360/65
Cambodia F.G M G	280/90	.....
N vsari F. G.	.....	.....
Surat F. G M G	390/400	400
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	340	.....
Dhollera F G M G	330/35	.....
Kalagin F G MG	.....	.....

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 18.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp. 100 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot 10.20d.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 16.65

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	18.22
October	17.51
January	17.38

New York Noon Call.—

July	18.19
October	17.50
January	17.37

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

May	17.97
October	17.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 18.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	9.65 —.01
July	9.45 —.03
August	9.34 —.02
September	9.23 —.03
October	9.14 —.03
January	9.06 —.03

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, May 18.

November	14.60 —.02

London, May 17.

Exchange Belgium	163.75
Exchange Athens	350.50
Cuban Sugar May sellers	11/7 1/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 18.

May	15.36 +.08
June	15.11 +.11
July	15.01 +.11
August	15.01 +.11
September	14.91 +.11
October	14.81 +.09
November	14.71 +.09
December	14.61 +.09
January	14.56 +.09
February	14.56 +.09
March	14.51 +.09
April	14.51 +.09
May	14.46 +.09

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 18.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.	
May	9.71 +.05
June	5.59 +.06
July	9.52 +.04
August	9.38 +.02
September	9.28 +.02
October	9.18 +.01
November	9.11 unchgd.
December	9.11 unchgd.
January	9.09 unchgd.
February	9.08 —.01
March	9.10 —.01
April	9.08 —.01
May	9.09 —.01

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 18.

Scinde, "Good"	6.70
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.00
Scinde, "Fine"	7.30
Bengal, "Good"	6.80
Bengal, "Fully Good"	7.10
Bengal, "Fine"	7.40
Oomra, "Good"	7.50
Oomra, "Fully Good"	7.80
Oomra, "Fine"	8.10
Broach, "Good"	8.10
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.50
Bengal "Fine"	8.90

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, May 18.

Futures at New York.—	
July	18.17 +.01
October	17.48 +.03
December	17.45 +.02
January	17.36 +.02

Liverpool, May 18.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.	
July	9.52 +.04
October	9.18 +.01
December	9.11 unchgd.
January	9.09 unchgd.

London, May 18.

Telc. Transfers 1/5	31/32
Bar Gold	£4/4/10
Bar Silver Spot quiet	30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 18.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 12,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 12,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Continent 5,000 Bales.

Futures at New York:—

July	18.17 +01
October	17.48 +.03
December	17.45 +.02
January	17.36 —.02

Spot Cotton at New York 18.70 unchgd.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 17.97 —02

Futures at New Orleans:—

May	17.97 —.02
October	17.08 +.04

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 15/16

Demand Bills 4.86.06

WHEAT.

London, May 18.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. May/June sellers 54.

Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs. May/June sellers 53.

Tone:—Dull and easier. Fair offers.

Australian May/June sellers 58/6.

Choice White Karachi May/June sellers 57.

Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/3.

Tone:—Dull and easier.

SEEDS.

London, May 18.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata).—

May/June paid £14 1/2.

July/Aug. paid £14 3/4.

Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers 7 3/4.

Castersced Bombay May/June sellers 17 1/8.

Linseed, Bombay May/June sellers £17 5/8.

Linseed, Bombay, Small Apl/May Hull paid £16 1/2.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton May/June nominal £20.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton May/June sellers £21.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton May/June, sellers £19 5/8.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmly held.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore May/June sellers.

LINSEED.

London, May 18.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags

May/June paid £16 5/8.

June/July sellers £16 5/8.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—

June/Aug. offered 29/9.

Sept/Dec. offered 30/3.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 18.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—

July/Sept. sellers 15/4 1/2.

Oct/Dec. sellers 15/6.

Jan/Mar. sellers 15/7 1/2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—

July/Sept. sellers 15/7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—

July/Sept. sellers 15/7 3/4.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, May 19.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 12 0
Brass, English	1½	56 12 0
Brass, English	1¾	56 12 0
Brass, English	2	56 12 0
Brass, German	¾	56 8 0
Brass, German	2	55 8 0

METALS.

London, May 18.

English best Selected Copper £60 1/4.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £56 9/16.

Copper Braziers £74.

Yellow Metal 68 3/4.

Hard Spelter 30 1/4.

Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8.

London, May 18.

Tin Block ...266 3/4.

COPPER.

Bombay, May 19.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	¾	57 8 0
Copper, French	2	59 0 0
Copper, German	¾	58 4 0
Copper,, German	1	60 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	60 8 0
Panchteka joint		28 4 0
Copper, English Bars		52 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 8 0
Lead Rangooni		24 8 0
Lead, country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	54 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1 1/3 to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59 8 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, May 19.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs. As. Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Hindustan	,,	1 1 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 1 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 1 6
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan	,,	1 2 0
David Mill	,,	1 2 9
Apollo	,,	1 2 9
E. D Sassoon	,,	1 2 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb	1 1 0
Spring (Merchant)		1 1 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 6
Tata Mill (Darji,	,,	1 1 0
Sakunthala	,,	1 0 9
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 0
Jacob E D	,,	1 1 6
Century	,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 6 0
Jamshed	,,	4 6 0
Century	,,	4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4 12 0
Hindustan No. 902		5 0 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand	,,	5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 12 0
Hindustan	,,	9 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 0 6
Textile	,,	1 0 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 2
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 11 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 10 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 6
Great		1 5 3
Phoenix		1 5 6

SHARE MARKET.

May 19

Mill shares remained steadier there were very few transections in mill shares market was stronger at the closing in absence of sellers. Market is likely to go up further

Quote:—Fazul 855, Pearl 483/12, Crescent 190, B. Dyeing 888/12, Century 363/12 Nagpur 488/12, Swadesh 476/4, Tata Hydro 967/8, Tata ordy 21-2.

There was speculative rise in Hydro and Telephone debentures the Jobers who have made in last boom of Government Securities are engineering the markets of Debentures it is rumoured that they purchased some debentures of Tata Hydro 8 per cent. less Income Tax and it was quoted about Rs. 4 premium on Monday, it is quoted Rs. 9 premium to-day. The profits on paper is handsome but it is to be seen they can succeed to clear at a high premium. Telephone debentures was quoted yesterday at 105/8 to 106 they are to-day at 109/8.

Press shares are quiet.

Cement shares are steady and likely to improve.

Bank shares are firm. Bank of India done up to 81, Central 27 and closed 26/8 and Eastern at Rs. 78, Imperial Bank transacted at 1625 and partly paid at 426/4.

In miscellaneous market was firm all round. We quote:—Andhra 630, Tata power Crdy 440, Tata 2nd Prf. 43/12, Tramway 117/8, New India 18/12 and Scindia 8/14.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Last Quotation Divid	Rs.
Bank of India	50	2½	80 8
Baroda	50	4	78
Central Co operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1½	26 8
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	78
Imperial	500	40	1622 8
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	426 4
Union	½	..	3-4 XD
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	10-12
Central India Mining.	10	4½	22-8
Indian Cement O.	350	..	35
Katni Cemet O.	100	..	47 8
Katni Cement P.	40	..	125
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	3
Shivrajpure	10	Y 7 7	37 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c	143
Central Province	100	7½ p.c	116
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	88
Guzerat	100	5 p.c	90
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	76
Nandra Bbon	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	78
Sara Strajgunj	100	5 p.c.	94
Sallkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	98
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	660 XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	168 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235
Scindia Steam	30	—0—14—8-14	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKIN			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	627 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	960
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	117 8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
Turat Electricity	100	..	62
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	968 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	920
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	440
Ta Power P.	1,000	..	670
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925
Indian Cotton	126	20	217½
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Berar	500	80	820
New East India	1,000	..	1100
New Mofussil P.	400	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	150
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	12
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	515
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	137 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	51
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	4-11
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	200
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	73
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	312 8
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	660
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	99
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	121
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	44
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	41 6
Tata Iron and Steel Co			
O.	75	..	21 4
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	1y	21 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	3 10
New India	25	1y	18 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	860
Vulcan	10	9 6-0	2 8
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410 XD
Alliance	100	..	42 8
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	888 12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	325
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	175
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	366 4
Central India O.	100	16	488-12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	425
Ceylon	100	..	40
ColabaLand & Mill	100	..	116 4
Coorla	100		140
Crescent	100	nil	190
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	660
Diamond O.	100	..	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135
Elphinstone O.	100	..	20
Emperor Edward	500	..	275
Fazulbhoy	250	25	855
Finlay	100	nil	115
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	500
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	105
Gold Mohur	100	..	6 8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	181 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	1000
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	381 4
Indian Woollen	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	65
Kastoorchand	500	F..	52-8
Khandesh	1,000	200	220
Khatau Makanjee	100	Nil	97 8
Kilachand	25	..	3 8
Kohinoor	500	..	930
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4900
Madhor Scindia	100	..	19
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	87 8
Madras United	250	15	460
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	100	1800
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	88 12
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2150
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	140
New Great Eastern	200	10y	317 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	483 12
Phoenix	100	10	400 X
Planet	100	..	
Premier	100	..	37 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	16
Sassoon Silk	500	..	575
Sholapur	1,000	250	7400
Simplex	250	..	135
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	40
Standard	500	40	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	475
Swan	100	nil	150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	100
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	60	1885
Vishnu P.	500	35	649
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	740

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					410
Bombay Cotton					320
Bombay Dyeing	887-8	888-12	882 8	888 12	
Century	363-12	363-12	362-8	363-12	
Central India	488-12	488-12	485	488-12	
Colaba Land					115
Crescent					190
Edward Sassoon					135
Fazulbhoy	856 4	856-4	852-8	855	
Finaly					115
Globe					25
Gokak					105
Indian Bleaching					182-8
ndore Malwa					381-4
Kohinoor					930
Madhowjee					10
Mathuradas					120
Meyer Sassoon					86-4
Mysore					107-4
New Great	312-8	317-8	312-8	317-8	
Pearl	485	485	481-4	483-12	
Pabany					270
Phoenix					400
Simplex					135
Swadeshi					476-4
Swan Mills					130
Tata Mill					100

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock					150
Bombay Steam					168-14
Tram Co., Ord.	116-14	118-12	116.14	117-8	
Bundi Cement					10-12
Central India Mining					22-8
ndian Cement					36-4
Katni Cement Ord.					47-8
Shivarajpur					37-8
Tata Hydro	953-12	967-8	952 8	967-8	
Tata Iron and steel Crdy					44 6
Tata Iron and steel Defd	20 14	21 4	20 12	21 4	

SHARES

London, May 18.

Hongkong Bank £126 1/2.

Chartered Bank £20 3/8.

National Bank £46 1/4.

P. & O. Bank £9.

Eastern Bank ...5 7/8.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 19.

Jute.—Albion 425, Alliance 405, Anglo-India 335XD., Auckland 179, Barnagore 143, Bally 140, Birla 6/4, Belvedere 390, Budge-Budge 392, Caledonian 185, Chapdani 130, Clive 27/8, Craig 4, Cheviot 216, Dalhousie 303, Delta 420, Empire 42, Fort Gloster 685, Fort William 211, Gondalpara 650, Gourepore 593, Hukumchand 9, Hooghly 67/8, Howrah 30/8, India 150, Kamarhatty 456, Kankanarrah 380, Kelvin 685, Kinnison 865, Lansdowne 205, Lawrence 493, Lothian 338, Naihati 365, National 24/12, New Central 465, Northbrook 42, Nudea 40, Orient 180, Presidency 6/4, Reliance 50/8XD. Standard 327, Union 485, Waverly 6/4, Hessian 14/14, Jute 85/8.

Cotton.—Agra United 7/10, Dunbar 140, Keshvram Cotton 3/14.

Coal.—Burrakur 20, Bokaro Ramgur 15/8, Grusick & Musalia 10, Raneegunge 27.

Miscellaneous.—B.I. Corporation 4/6, Burma Corp 10, I. I. Still 6, I. Standard wagon 18, Imperial Bank 1620, Imperial Conty. 42108.

Remarks.—Jute shares steady. Cottons coals remained unchanged.

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, May 19.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6¼	0	6 9
Phoenix	No. 6½	0	7 0
Kilachand	No. 6¼	0	7 3
David	No 10½	0	8 6
Shapurji	No. 10¼	0	8 3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	8 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	9 3
Tricumdas	No. 12¼	0	9 0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9 6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	10 9
Japan	No. 20	0	12 0
Japan	No. 32	1	1 3
Japan	No. 40	1	3 0
Japan	No. 42½	1	4 9

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Recreation Club's Tea Party in honour of Aga Khan's Birthday, Willingdon Sports Club, 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League, Eliminating Round—Customs vs. Matunga G. I. P. Gymkhana, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 21.

The s.s. "Chitna" with pthe English mails of May 6 at 5 a.m.

Harwood League—Eliminating Round—B. B. and C. I. Ry. vs. Swiss F. C., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m,

SATURDAY, May 22.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Eliminating Round—R. A. M. C. vs. B. B, R. A, "B," Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of dance music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2FV. Wave length, 387 metres.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A General Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held on the 17th instant at Alice Building, under the Presidentship of Dr. S. P. Kapadia to discuss the Bill to regulate Medical Education in India.

ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI CHARITY.

The trustees of the said charity invite applications from members of the Kudaldeshastha Gowd Brahman Community, otherwise known as the Kudaldeshkar Adya Gowd Brahman Community, for:—(1) Scholarships in India of the aggregate value of Rs. 400 per month to be given to poor and deserving students of the said community. (These are in addition to the foreign scholarship of Rs. 400 per month for which applications have already been invited); (2) Help to the poor and needy members of the said community to the extent of Rs. 200 per month; and (3) Free residential accommodation for 40 students of the said community at the Narmadabai Vidyarthi Vasatigriha, Girgaon, Bombay.

Rules and forms of application can be obtained from Mr. S. R. Tendolkar, Managing Trustee, at the Charity's headquarters, Kudaldeshkar Brahman Nivas, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The health of Bombay during the week ending 15th instant was as follows:—

The total mortality 538 was 32 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 21.87. These figures compare favourably with those for the 20th week of 1925 when the mortality was 702 and death-rate 28.98 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925, when the average mortality was 785 and death-rate 33.48.

Out of the total deaths, 124 were among infants under one year of age; 18 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 32 attacks (including imported, one each from Kurla and Karachi) and 12 deaths. Plague caused 4 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 348 and compares favourably with that for the 20th week of 1925, when the figure was 337 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925) viz. 322.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every Indian will agree with your objection to the appointment of Sir Ambrose Marten as the Chief Justice of Bombay in disregard of Mr. Justice Shah's legal rights, and as an act of racial partiality. But there is also a difficulty in the way of Sir Ambrose Marten proving such a success in his new post as Mr. Justice Shah would have proved. Mr. Justice Marten is an eminent Chancery lawyer and Judge; but on the appellate side of the High Court hearing appeals from the mofussil, which is generally presided over by the Chief Justice, the law to be administered is wholly the common law, and not the Chancery law. There is no doubt every chance of the new Chief Justice mastering the common law branches as he has mastered the Chancery law; but he would be wanting in the practical experience of the working of common law principles and rules of procedure. The public of Bombay will hope that notwithstanding this very serious handicap, Chief Justice Sir A. Marten may succeed in maintaining the best traditions of the High Court as founded by great Chief Justices like Sir Michael Westroppe, Sir Charles Sargent and Sir Lawrence Jenkins.—Yours, etc.

F. P. M.

Bombay, May 12.

PATHANS CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

STUFF WORTH RS. 400 SEIZED.

Mahedi Karab Saiyad Asfarkhan, Sherdad Saiyad and Jardad Khan Gumdad Khan, Pathans in the employ of Messrs. P. Orr and Co., motor car repairers, Thakurdwar were put up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on charge of smuggling charae by Inspector Hudson of the Excise Deparment.

It was alleged that a registered parcel despatched from the Nurbilla Post Office was received at the Grant Road Post Office, addressed to Mehedi Karab care of Messrs. P. Orr and Co. On receipt of this information Inspector Hudson went to the Grant Road Post Office and inspected the parcel. The parcel was then delivered to Mehedi Karab at Messrs. P. Orr and Co. Mehedi then went with the other two accused to his room. Inspector raided the room soon after and arrested the three accused with the parcel. The parcel, on being opened, was found to contain charas valued at Rs. 400. On the room being searched some wrappers of registered parcels and some letters written in Urdu were seized.

As the inquiries in the case were not completed on Inspector Hudson's request the second and the third accused were remanded to Police custody till the 23rd instant while the first accused was released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 and a cash deposit of Rs. 600.

PATHAN ASSAULTS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

YOUNG PARSI LADY'S SAD EXPERIENCE.

On Tuesday evening at about 4-45 p.m. a young Parsi lady was waiting for a tram car near Foras Road Tram junction when a Pathan all of a sudden caught hold of her hands, embraced her and bit her on the right cheek. The name of the assailant is Gulam Mahomed Edar. It is stated the girl resisted the assault whereupon the Pathan bit her on the right cheek, as mentioned above.

With the assistance of Mr. Chinoy of the Tramways the man was arrested and handed over to the police.

He was placed before Mr. N. D. Jungalwalla, at the Mazagaon Police Court on Wednesday morning charged with outraging the modesty of a woman on the public street.

When asked by the Court about the assault, the accused remarked that he was a man, he was intoxicated with the beauty of the girl and therefore he had every right to kiss her.

His Worship after hearing the evidence postponed the case for further enquiries.

MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH

KARACHI, May 18.

Pir Mahomed (24) who murdered a Hindu boy, aged 14, the son of a respectable broker of a local European firm, was, to-day, sentenced to death by the Additional Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Faiz Tyebji. The accused, who is a North India Mussalman employed in a teashop, killed Jamnadas in broad daylight in March in the premises of the D. J. Sind College. The motive of the crime was an unnatural offence, to which the murdered boy refused to submit. The accused confessed the guilt in the lower and Sessions Court. As his last wish, he demanded the return of one rupee and six annas, the balance of his pay from his old employer "to enjoy himself during the few days still left to him."—Free Press.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT

On Wednesday afternoon a serious motor car accident occurred at Lamington Road which resulted in injury to a Bombay Port Trust engineer. It appeared Mr. Ghodpode, an assistant engineer of the Bombay Port Trust, was driving in a Ford motor car No. 281 along the Lamington Road while another Dodge car belonging to Dr. Dhairyawan of Princess Street was coming from the opposite direction. When the cars came near the junction of Bellasis Road, they collided with a terrific impact. The front axle, wheels and head lights of the Ford car were badly damaged while the Dodge car mounted the pavement and turned to the right. Mr. Ghodpode sustained some injury by the collision and was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

ALLEGED STRANGLING OF NEW-BORN BABE

On Wednesday at about 3 a.m. one Hariba Sakaram was going along Duncan Road with a bundle under his arms when he was arrested on suspicion by a police constable. The bundle on being opened was found to contain the dead body of a newly born female child. The constable's enquiries then showed that one Anusayabai was in keeping of Hariba and after she gave birth to the child Hariba was taking away the dead body to throw somewhere in the city. The police arrested Anusayabai and removed her to Bai Motlibai Hospital while the dead body of the child was removed to the morgue. Medical evidence showed tha the child was born alive and that death was due to asphyxia.

The Coroner has adjourned inquiry.

FATAL JUMP IN DELIRIUM.

The fever which is raging in the city for some time past seems to produce strange effect as the victims get delirious and put an end to their lives by committing suicide. Two days ago, a mill operative committed suicide by throwing himself in the sluice at Worli in a delirious state. Another incident of somewhat similar nature was the subject matter of enquiry by the Coronper on Wednesday when an inquest was held touching the death of Rama Jilla Mistry (25) a Hindu. Rama was suffering from fever for the last one week but was treated at home. On Tuesday at about 4 p.m. he got up from his bed and jumped from a window on the ground from a height of 30 feet. He died on the spot.

FEVER SENT BY GODDESS.

At an inquest held by the Coroner Radhabai, widow of the deceased said he was not given any meddicine because they considered that the fever was sent by the goddess of small-pox.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The jury deplored that the relations of the deceased neglected to treat his fever owing to ignorant superstition.

CASE OF SUICIDE.

Parvatibai Bapu (20) a Hindu woman residing at Colaba was not keeping well for the last few days. On Tuesday afternoon she was found missing from her house and on a search being made her dead body was found lying in the basin of Sassoon Dock.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST TICKET-COLLECTOR

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, E. Stevens, a resident of Bandra filed a complaint charging Pragji Desai, the Head Ticket Collector at the Churchgate Station with insult and assault.

The complainant stated that he was the holder of a third class season ticket between Churchgate and Bandra. On the 4th instant at about 6-50 p.m. he entered the platform of the Churchgate Station. Before he moved a few paces on the platform, the accused who was standing by the gate came up and was alleged to have held him by his collar, asked for his ticket. The complainant soon took out his ticket and showed it to the accused. Not satisfied with this the accused wase alleged to have dragged the complainant to the ticket gate before the ticket collector there and said: "You should have shown your pass here." As the accused was still holding him by his collar the complainant called him a "Damned Fool." On this the accused dragged him again and said that he would hand him over to the police.

The Magistrate ordered a summons to be issued against the ticket collector.

FINED FOR CHEATING POST OFFICE

For cheating the Post office by trying to book a parcel with a cancelled four anna stamp affixed on it. Anton Rozario employed in the Eastern Watch Co. was put up before Mr. H. P. H. Pastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. A. J. Louzado, Postal Inspector prosecuted,

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was convicted. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AN EDITOR'S APOLOGY.

The Editor of the "Hindustan and the Advocate of India" has sent us the following for publication in "Theh Chronicle":—

"We have published three articles signed by Mr. Chhotubhai in our issue of the 1st of April 1926, under the headings "Arbitrary orders of the Watch and Ward Department," "Railway Inspection Department and "B. B. and C. I. Railway Claims." We regret to see that unfounded allegations were made in these articles against Mr. Guider, the Superintendent of the Watch and Ward Department, the Management of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Mr. Green.

We hereby express our deep and sincere regret at the publication of these articles and we publicly dissociate ourselves from the charges made in these articles and the views expressed therein.

We humbly tender our apologies to Mr Guider, the Management of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Mr. Green and hereby undertake neither to repeat the same charges nor to publish any other matter containing any defamatory insinuations against the aforesaid parties.

Bombay, 30th April, 1926.

A CHALLENGE TO SIR LAWLESS HEPPER.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Sir George Buchanan's statement is a direct challenge to Sir Lawless Hepper. Here are the gleanings:—

(1) "Dredging on such a large scale for such a purpose had not hitherto been attempted in any part of the world"! What was Sir Lawless' qualification to have pursued it departmentally?

(2) "In 1924, dredging was suspended, because it was ascertained that the dredger would be interfering with certain vested rights connected with fishing"! What a revelation is this! Whose vested rights, please? Anod was thing regarded more important than dredging, when crores were involved?

(3) "I pointed out in February 1922, and further emphasised in April 1923 that no cost Accounts were being kept; and that it was impossible to exercise economy without a proper system of cost accounting. It took me nearly a year to get a reply to my letter." This is a serious allegation. It points the way, how leakages took place.

(4) "In April 1922, I protested strongly against the purchase of a quantity of expensive plant and machinery, much of which had never been used, when I was last in Bombay"! So, on whose advice, at whose instance and for whose benefit these expensive and unnecessary plant and machinery were purchased? Sir Lawless must meet these charges openly and early. If he evades or delays, the inference will be obviously against him. Let him expedite his explanation.

ADDRESS TO JAM SAHEB

A PROTEST MEETING.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani writes:—

It has been announced that an address will be presented to H. H. the Jam Saheb on behalf of the Bombay residents of the Jamnagar State.

With a view that the grievances of the people should find room in the address, I attended the sitting of the Address Drafting Committee, as a citizen of Jamnagar and I was allowed to have my say at the meeting. I suggested that the following should be added in the address:—

On the 7th and 8th day of Shravan month, the State sells the monopoly for conducting gambling to which a stop must be put in the interests of the public.

That H. H. be requested to pass a larger portion of the year in the State instead of in Europe, as he does at present, so that he may remain in touch with the people of the State.

That H. H. be requested to issue an order for an early payment of money to those whose houses have been ordered, to be destroyed in the interests of widening roads etc.

That H. H. be requested to take necessary steps to save his subjects from ferocious animals such as leopards which are let loose in the State for hunting purposes.

The conveners of the meeting refused to add the above to the address. How then can it be called an address on behalf of the citizens of Jamnagar if their views are not represented in it.

I, therefore, appeal to the citizens of Jamnagar living in Bombay to be present on the occasion when the address is presented to His Highness and bring to his notice their grievances. When an address is presented to him in the name of the citizens of Jamnagar, these matters ought to be added in the address. A meeting will be held on the 20th instant when I request all citizens of the Jamnagar State to remain present at the Ashok Building, Princess Street, at 8-30 p.m.

ADDRESS TO JAM SAHEB.

A meeting of the subjects of Jamnagar residing in Bombay was held at the Moolji Jaitha Market Hall on Monday evening, when Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla the Sheriff of Bombay, resideed.

It was resolved at the meeting to present an address of welcome to His Highness the Maharaja of Jamnagar on his arrival in Bombay *en route to* England as a mark of their gratitude for reducing taxation in Jamnagar.

The address will be presented on the 22nd instant before a gathering over which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will preside.

VANKANER, May 18.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsingh of Navanagar will leave for Jamnagar for Bombay on the evening of the 18th. He will attend in Bombay the wedding ceremony of the daughter of Shriman Seth Lalji Naranji, on the 20th, give an At-Home on the 21st to celebrate the event and sail to England on the 22nd. —Free Press of India.

DY. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S POST.

DEBATE IN MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday, consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that Mr. N. Maughan, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, was due to retire soon and it was improbable that he would continue much longer in India. The next officer, Mr. D. D. Darwalla, who was now on extension, also wanted to retire, and in these circumstances, the Commissioner asked that efforts should be made even now to fill up the post of the Senior Assistant Engineer tempararily, prospects being held out to the new man of permanent employment in the future.

The matter was forwarded to theCorporation for orders, and in the meantime the Commissioner was authorised to invite applications by advertisement.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

MR. J. B. PATEL'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. J. B. Patel, Bar-at-law intends standing as an Independent candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from Bombay City (South).

A RESPONSIVIST CANDIDATE FOR COUNCIL.

BOMBAY, May 19.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, M.L.C., the Secretary of the Responsive Co-operative Party, Bombay, stands for the Bombay Legislative Council from Bombay City (South) as a Responsivist candidate.—A. P.

The C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Political and Social Conference will be held at Chikhli in the Budana Districts on the 25th and 26th inst.

The C. P. and Berar Provincial District Conference will meet at Chhindwara from 5th to 7th of June and not in the last week of May as was previously announced.

By an odd goal in seven the Mars Union (B) beat the M. C. C. (Second-Eleven) in a Hockey Match on Wednesday evening at Chepauk.

OOTY RACES.

FINAL DAY'S RESULTS.

OOTACAMUND, May 19.

NILGIRIS PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Essaji's MAUD B 7-0 (car 7-5) Clarke 1
Raja of Bibbili's APPLICATE 7-4 (car 7-5) McQuade ... 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 11/0, Thompson 3
Maharaja of Mysore's MULBERRY 8-8 Morris 4

Also Ran:—Esme 7-10.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 17.

FAREWELL PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Makanji's MACDONALD 9-0 Morris... 1
Hazamy's RASOOL 8-1 Meekings ...2
Patel's SANNAYET 8-8 McQuade 3
Shri Bala Maharaj's RAMBAN 8-2 Thompson 4

Also Ran:—Kooleb 8-13.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6. Places Rs. 7 and Rs 8.

MADRAS PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Raja of Venkatagiri's RED COCKADE 9-0 M. Hoyt ... 1
Sir Ismail Sait's PEG ANTHONY 7-13 Babajan ... 2
Nieldll's PRIMER 8-0 Meeking's ... 3
Raja of Venkatagiri's STANSTED 7-3 McQuade ... 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 9 and Rs. 8.

PERSIAN PLATE. Distance 5 1/2 furlongs.

Makanji's OFFICER 9-0 Morris 1
Maharaja of Mysore's HULOOB 8-5 C. Hoyt ... 2
Messrs. Essaji and Bird's MASHALLA 8-4 M Hoyt 3
Essaji's GENEROUS 8-4 Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Nadir Shah 8-4, Bhawani Shanker 8-4, and Emperor 7-6.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10 . Places Rs. 8 and Rs. 14.

BOMBAY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Pogose's ZOHAL 9-0 Meekings ... 1
Raja of Bobbili's FIVE STEP 7-8 McQuade ... 2
Hazamy's GOLD MONEY 8-7 Morris ... 3
Patel's WILD CHERRY 7-9 M Hoyt ... 4

Also Ran:—Amrin 8-13, Sawi 8-11, Ziab 8-10, Angora 8-0.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 132. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.

NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Murphy's DARA GIFT 8-7 McQuade ... 1
Yoonus' BOSWORTH 8-10, Babajan ... 2
Marsh's MADEMOISELLE VITE 7-2 C. Hoyt 3
Raja of Venkatagiri's GALLOPEUR OLIVIER 7-12 M. Hoyt ... 4

Also Ran:—The Gaffer 9-7, Neap Tide 7-0.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 6, and Rs. 6.—A. P.

M. C. C. VS. AUSTRALIANS.

RESULTS IN DRAW.

LONDON, May 18.

The match between the M.C.C. and the Australians resulted in a draw.

The match between the M.C.C. and the Australians was drawn. The M.C.C. scored 199 runs (Stevens 77, Richardson 6 for 85) and 83 for 5. The Australians scored 383 for 9 wickets and declared the innings closed (Ponsford 110 (not out), Macartney 61, Richardson 50 (not out), Haig 6 for 102.)—Reuter.

HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPION.

A SPANIARD'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, May 18.

Barcelona.—In the contest for the heavyweight championship of Europe the Spaniard Paolino beat the Italian holder, Spalla, on points. The winner takes 80,000 and the loser 40,000 piastres.—Reuter's Special.

ITALY BEATS HOLLAND.

LONDON, May 18.

Rome.—Italy beat Holland in the second round of the Davis Cup by 3 matches to 2.—Reuter.

In the Davis Cup, Argentine beat Hungary by three matches to two.

The next session of the Punjab Legislative Council will be held in Simla in the Legislative Assembly Chamber commencing 25th June and lasting in all probability for ten days. The programme of business to be transacted is not yet officially available.

(Continued from column 6.)

Annandale out of the question. It is believed that the weather experienced in Simla for the last one month so far as low temperature is concerned established a record. Advices from Colombo report a good deal of rain but there is no official news so far of the monsoon having broken there.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF MONSOON.

COLOMBO, May 18.

The south-west monsoon is now in evidence in Ceylon. Gradient is steeper and there has been heavy rain all over the island except in north-west area, in lee of India. Sea is rough off the south and west coast. In Colombo to-day there has been continuous rain.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

19th May, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18.17
To-day's Opening Rate	18.27
Difference	+ .10
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

19th May 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.52
To-day's Opening Rate	9-50
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9-58
Difference	+.06
Khandi Market	340-8-0
Sewri Market Closed	340-4-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 19.

In the share market in jutes outside Howrah and Clive there was very little business to test prices but where there were buyers for any particular class of stock holders were not disposed to come to terms. Coals were a dull market and selling orders were almost impossible of execution in the absence of any enquiry. Teas continued to attract most activity and steady appreciation in values. In rubbers holders being disinelined to part with scrip business consequently remains restricted. In miscellaneous a moderate turnover only took place at current quotations. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 77|9, 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101|12.

Banks:—Central Bank of India Rs. 26, Imperial Bank Rs. 419|8.

Railways:—Kalighat Falta Railway 79.

Jutes:—Alliance 404, Albion pref 119, Anglo-India 338, Auckland 180, Clive 26|4, Fort William 218, Gourepore ord. 590, Gourepore pref 102, Gondalpara 712, Howrah 29|14, Hukumchand ord. 9, Kamarhatty 458|8, Kanknarrah 388, Lansdowne 208|8, National pref 116, New Central pref 119, Reliance ord. 49|6, Reliance pref. 118, Waverley 6.

Coals:—Samla and Kendra 8.

Miscellaneous:—Reliance Firebricks 6, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 7, Patna Electric Supply 9|8, British India Electric Construction 4|4, Indian Standard Wagon pref 82, Marshall and Co. 3|6, Thornycroft 1|10, Himalaya Insurance 1|4, Associated Hotel pref 110, B. I. Corporation ord. 4|8 Indian Wood Products 8|4, B. I. Corporation pref 112, Titaghur Paper 7, Indian General Navigation ord. 116.

Tea Companies:—Betjan 32|8, Bishnauth 39|4, Central Cachar 114, Dauracherra 16|4, East India 27|8, Eastern Cachar 18|8, Grob "A" 29|14, Grob "B" 15|8, Hathikhira 33, Hasimara 39|12, Huldibari 40|8, Jutlibari 21|4, Loobah 15|14, New Terai 19, New Purupbari 14|8, Orang 10|4, Sapoi 23|12.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-seconds pence and Demand Bills were one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

GENERAL RAINFALL.

WEATHER UNDISTURBED IN N. W. INDIA.

SIMLA, May 19.

A depression has apparently formed in the South-West of the Bay some distance to the North-east of Ceylon. The weather remains disturbed in North-west India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in North Hyderabad, and the Kumaon Hills and local in the Punjab Hills, Gujarat, South Hyderabad, Madras, Deccan and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, the Punjab Plains, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, E. Rajputana, W. Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and South Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair 1½ inches; Chakrata 3/4; Simla 1 1/2; Hissar 1/2; Rawalpindi 1; Mount Abu 1/2; Bhuj 1; Rajkot 1 1/2; Nagpur 1; Pabhani 3/4; Hyderabad (Deccan) and Madura 1½; Tinnevelly 3/4; Kurnool 1/2; and Gopalpur 3/4.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

RAINSTORM IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, May 19.

Yesterday afternoon there was a heavy rainstorm in Simla when nearly an inch and a half was recorded and this morning there has been another severe downpour which has put any polo match to-day at

(Continued in Col. 5.)

FOR

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Price and Particulars will be furnished on application.

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INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the studies "Specialised Banking" (C.A.I.B.) "Specialised Insurance" (A.C.I.I.); "Specialised Secretarial Work" (F.I.S.A.) and "General Commerce Course" (C.E.T.D.); for which there is an unlimited field and "Specialised Accountancy" (G.D.A.) may wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting over-crowded.

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The Company's increasing popularity is reflected by

NEW BUSINESS	1923—Rs.	1,74,00,000
	1924—Rs.	2,37,00,000
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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1926.

A GROWING DANGER.

It is a national misfortune that even amongst educated Indians there should be now discernible a growing tendency to look at every public question not from the *Indian* point of view but with the prejudiced mentality of a communalist. If a modern Diogenes were to hunt out for Indians with his lantern in these days, he would be sure to come across fervid Hindus, bigoted Muslims and fanatical souls deeply engrossed with the problem of tirelessly finding out how unjustly their own particular community was being treated, and he would have to ask in sorrow: "Where *are* the Indians!" During the height of the Non-Co-operation movement a feeling had possessed the country that all communities in this land, which had given generous shelter to persons of every class and creed, were united at least on this one point that they were Indians. Now we find the reactionaries in each community mischievously proclaiming that it is the bounden duty of everybody in India to think within narrow communal bounds and the man who ventures to criticise the petty-fogging tendencies of communalism from a national point of view is ridiculed as a hopeless visionary.

The Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha has determined to follow a policy which is likely to aggravate communal bitterness. Indians with a national outlook blame the reactionary tendency of the Muslim League, but what can they say of a sectarian movement whose organisers frankly declare that they must take a hand in the choice of candidates for the Legislatures and must control their conduct when elected? When the Hindu Maha Sabha met recently at Delhi, it, to a large extent, left very wisely we think, the exploration of the purely political field to the Indian National Congress and decided to work in the very legitimate sphere of religious and social reform. It is a tragedy that the leaders of the Hindu Sabha movement in the Punjab do not realise the serious injury they do to the national cause when they encroach thus on the legitimate work of the Congress or the other political bodies which exist solely for advancing political progress. The reactions of such a policy are bound to be disastrous. The Muslims as the biggest minority in the country have a natural, though unnecessary, fear that their interest will not be safe without the existence, at least for some years, of communal representation. Their attitude is intelligible. In the fight for the loaves and fishes of office only the educated men of both communities are engaged, the masses in each community having as yet fortunately no part in it. If in this controversy one side, and that the Hindu side with its overwhelming numerical preponderance in the country, gives a new and narrow orientation to its policy, then instead of mobilising their forces for a common national endeavour for freedom the two sides will continue to fight for very low ends like jobs and places of profit and the third party, which always benefits from these quarrels, will continue to remain, as it is now, the sole arbiter of the country's political future.

The object of our national struggle is not to replace the White bureaucracy of to-day by a Brown bureaucracy in the composition of which Hindus and Muslims have an adequately proportionate share. It is a struggle for effective control of the entire administration of the country through the legislatures. We can achieve our object only if the two great communities agree to work together and to understand each other's point of view. What we must strive for is the institution of a working alliance between them for the attainment of the common political end of Swaraj, an alliance such as was brought about by the statesmanlike policy of C. R. Das through the instrumentality of what is known as the Bengal Pact. That Pact, whatever its defects, was a practical attempt to bridge over the gulf of misunderstanding which mischief-makers in both camps are always trying to widen. Instead of working in separate grooves, and each party remaining foolishly suspicious of the other, why should our leaders not make again a genuine effort to establish a similar pact, and work it in each Province with necessary local modifications? That is the only sensible and patriotic remedy for destroying the communal canker which is eating into the vitals of our body politic.

WHOM WILL THEY TRUST?

In his recent lecture at the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, Mr. C. F. Andrews analysed the causes of the white man's hostility to the Indian in South Africa in a manner which ought to bring home to us how difficult it is for our countrymen to fight against the prejudices and the selfish greed of the white man who is determined to "exterminate" the Indian by a series of legislative measures. The Indian was intelligent and the European was afraid, as Mr. Andrews points out, that he might rouse the Natives against him. But there is a section of European opinion to whom one appeal of the Indian attracts. To the Dutch-Africander it is something fine and comprehensible if the African born Indian says that South Africa is his mother-country and his home and he will not be separated from her. The white man's impression of India is that it is a reservoir, vast and deep, out of which come the coolies on whose toil the South African white capitalist fattens. The white worker wants the coolie to be out of South Africa. He is jealous of him and hates him. But General Hertzog and the Dutch-Africanders were in an inquiring state of mind about India when Mr. Andrews met them and tried to convince them that coolies alone did not make up India, that India was a land of culture and ancient tradition and that the Colour Bar Bill would be taken as an insult to its self-respect by the Indian nation. There arrived in South Africa, however, at the very time Mr. Andrews was enlightening the South African Government about the real feeling in India, a few European who had eaten India's salt. They told the Union Government to proceed with the iniquitous measure because the Indian agitation was a mere nothing. Whom shall I trust? asked General Hertzog. He will be well advised to trust not the so-called Trustees of India and her exploiters but representative Indians and men like Mr. Andrews. Otherwise he will find that he has antagonised a whole nation to the detriment of South Africa and the Empire.

ACK BAY ENQUIRY.

The Government of India have at last decided to appoint, at the request of the Government of Bombay, so we are informed, a committee of enquiry in connexion with the Back Bay Reclamation. They have taken an unconscionably long time in coming to this decision. But, even after such a long period, the process of gestation of the Committee is not complete. For neither the terms of reference nor the personnel of the Committee have been announced. We congratulate the Government of India on their decision but we must take this opportunity of warning them that no Committee which they appoint will satisfy the public which does not fulfil two conditions. The first of these conditions is that the terms of reference must be so wide as to envisage all aspects of the Back Bay Scheme, especially the responsibility of past and present members of the Government of Bombay. Secondly, the personnel must be such as to command the confidence of the public and no Committee will command such confidence which does not contain an Indian non-official majority with an Indian as Chairman and of which the official members have no connexion with the Government of Bombay or the Development Department whose doings will be the subject of enquiry.

THE SATARA MUSEUM.

(BY HISTORICUS.)

III.

There appears to be the interest of four parties involved in the settlement of this project. The first is the family of the late Mr. Parasnis. The second is the party of some busy-bodies who want to poke their noses into this institution. The third is Government. The fourth which is yet to come into existence is the class of contributors to the Trust Fund.

Claims of Parasnis Family.

As regards the claims of the Parasnis family there is a paramount consideration which cannot be overlooked. Granting that the collections were made by the late Mr. Parasnis with other peoples' money, granting that the price paid was adequate and fair, and even assuming that the real owners did not like to disclose their identity and allowed Mr. Parasnis to dispose of them as though he were the real owner, the question remains that if the late Mr. Parasnis had not made the partial dedication which is admitted by his family to have been made by him, and if he had disposed of these collections, he would have made a fortune. It is no doubt true that there is not such a keen interest in this country for historical relics, paintings, family heirlooms, ancient manuscripts as is found to exist in Western countries and as often bring a fortune and fanciful prices for such articles and pictures. It is also relevant to know that if the late Mr. Parasnis had dictated his terms the Government would have thought twice before going in for this building. These two considerations detract from the value of the claim. Whether Mr. Parasnis made this partial dedication out of generosity or patriotism it is not very relevant. In all *quasi* public undertakings private interest never looms large at the outset. It becomes manifest *post-facto*. The Parasnis family is claiming some pecuniary return for these collections. The nation has benefitted by such an institution. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that sufficient compensation should be made to this family and their claims should be once for all settled. The pecuniary award should be decent and handsome. This should be settled by some experts, regard being had to the various considerations set out above. The family must unconditionally dedicate all the pictures, all the manuscripts and all the rare books and papers which may still be in their exclusive possession of historical value. If the claim is thus settled it will stimulate the future development of this institution and will ensure freedom of action which is essential for its efficient management.

The Chief of Sangli.

The cause of the second party seems to have been espoused by the leader-writer of the "Times of India." He states that "it is an open secret that the collection has been partly made possible by the generosity of such Maratha Princes as the Chief of Sangli and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur." As a matter of fact the Chief of Sangli had very little to do with these collections as his acquaintance with the Rao Bahadur began to ripen into friendship from 1910, at a time, when the majority of the collections had already come into the possession of the late Rao Bahadur. As remarked by the "Times's" writer, the Chief of Sangli had been the late Rao Bahadur's admirer, counsellor (we believe disciple) and it must be admitted his financial assistant (we believe his sole financier) for a number of years." But this admiration had nothing to do with the historical research and labours of the late Rao Bahadur. It was more or less for the political influence which he was supposed to possess. The late Rao Bahadur was no doubt the guide, philosopher and friend of the Chief of Sangli and was virtually the Diwan-maker of the Sangli State for the last decade. The handsome patronage extended to him by the Chief Saheb enabled him to lead a comfortable and aristocratic life for the last twelve years of his life. The Chief received his principal inspiration of demonstrating his ultra loyalty to the British Crown from the Rao Bahadur by ransacking old records with his help and by publishing the fact that his ancestors had abandoned their masters and were wedded to the cause of the British and had thus helped to bring the downfall of the Peshwa's Government in the old days of Mountstuart Elphinstone and were instrumental in bringing about the establishment of British rule in the Deccan by a "bloodless revolution." The Chief of Sangli did all this to ingratiate himself into the good graces of the British Government and to set up preferential claims for salutes and titles on the score of the services of his ancestors rendered in the past. The Chief of Sangli, therefore, has undoubtedly spent enormous sums for the late Rao Bahadur and had given him a blank cheque so to speak. But it is very doubtful how much of it went towards the purchase of the collections made by Mr. Parasnis.

Maharajah of Kolhapur.

The name of the Maharaja of Kolhapur has been unnecessarily dragged in; perhaps, it may be, with a view to strengthen the claim in the eyes of the Government. The late Shahu Chatrapati had no doubt taken the late Mr. Parasnis to England, where, it is alleged, for the first time he conceived the idea of such a museum. The late Shahu Chatrapati did not encourage the Rao Bahadur nor did he assist him with financial help. It will thus appear that the sole credit for the purchase of these collections belongs to Shet Purushottam Vishram Mavaji and that the late Mr. Parasnis had not spent anything from out of his pocket.

(To be continued.)

SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

ANTI-NATIONAL TENDENCIES.

(BY S. H. JHABVALA.)

I have been a teacher for well nigh a score of years and five and I am as sorely disappointed as in the destiny of thousands of young peoples' who are required to go through the grinding-mill of that first of the University examinations, called briefly the S. L. C. examination in which increasing numbers of candidate appear every year as in mine as a teacher. I do not know if the S. L. C. Examination Board recognise the fact that they are primarily Indians, that the students entrusted to their care are also Indian and that, therefore, the Mission of true culture can be fulfilled only by prescribing such texts as will appeal at once and most to Indian sentiments. It is regrettable that the upheaval that had taken place in favour of national education a few years ago under the cautious and able guidance of Mr. Gandhi has now collapsed. But there is no reason why the University of Bombay, which enjoys privileges of Self-government on a minor basis, should not carry out the holy mission entrusted to it by cultivating an Indian trend of thought by prescribing passages both prose and poetical pertaining to Indian life and character. To the Indian boy, I make bold to aver from personal experience of years of teaching, the scene and scenery of England or of Kamaschatka, the ideals and prejudices of Europeans as described in the texts, the forms of thought and practices as emphasised in them do not appeal at all. They are a mere drag on the poor youngsters' mind. Do the public know that in order to fill up the loss of understanding caused by dry-as-dust text-books dealing with foreign lands and foreign peoples a number of Guides, and Annotations and Explanatory Commentaries, Question papers and what not are annually inflicted upon the poor, voiceless, innocent youths armies of whom are turned out of the University machine, vacant, useless and blundersome human beings, without true knowledge of patriotism, without regard for the ancient holy customs practices and traditions of their own communities, and for the land of their birth?

Sham Education.

I have no hatred for English literature. It is one of the greatest and most valuable endowments made to human thought by the master minds of a race that is one of the world's greatest peoples. But you cannot reasonably teach the Indian youth if in your teaching there is nothing that can capture his fancy, touch his imagination. What good can come out of those soulless pieces say, prescribed for 1927 in Poetical Selections, pertaining to an English soldier, or English Sailor, or Camp in the Dark Ballad to Queen Elizabeth and the South country of the West when the poor lad is barely conversant with the country-atmosphere of his own land? Our education in its initial stage even becomes a regular sham. Hundreds of candidates fail not because they are brainless people but because such instruction is imposed upon them as can scarcely catch their fancy and appeal to their reason. It is very sad to think that the S. L. C. Board should neglect the heroic epics of Romesh Chundra Dutt pertaining to ancient India and her glories, the charming little verses of Toru Dutt, Sarojini Naidu, Ardeshir Khabardar or K. H. Eastoor Cecil about whom Tennyson had a high opinion. It is amazing that an august Indian educational body should set aside totally from their consideration our greatest intellectual guide, Maharshi Rabindranath Tagore.

Indian Writers Banned.

Nor are among prose-writers fewer Indian men of talent in any and every field of literature. Why are not a passage prescribed from say A. C. Muzumdar's Indian National Evolution? Why not one from Mr. H. P. Mody's Biography of Sir P. M. Mehta? or Wachha's Life of J. N. Tata? Why are some fractions of Gokhale's speeches on Compulsory Free Education not prescribed? Why are Mahatma Gandhi's speeches and writings condemned?

It appears to me that the Board constituted as it is of men with no considered political views of their own, men who cannot see beyond the narrow comprehension of things in general, is an impotent organisation inflicted upon thousands of poor learners and helpless teachers. If our own countrymen deny to our own eminent writers an humble place even in the S.L.C. Examination text books why should not the foreigners tread us down? Why should they not treat us as slaves? If any on the S.L.C. Board can conscientiously say that the syllabus is intended to teach good English or good ideas I raise an emphatic protest, for they are dazzled by the vacant glamour of mere flambouyant English names and English compositions. It has become a habit, unfortunately, with a class of foolish thinkers to denounce everything Indian and to uphold everything foreign. Any sane Indian's conscience ought to revolt against the S.L.C. Board's absurdity in totally rejecting passages from the "Gitanjali" or from the "Sadhana". I have read the last fourteen times over and I have still to came across any writing all the world over that could induce me to lay the "Sadhana" to pick it up. The Senate ought to look into such anti-nationalist tendencies of an arbitrary Board.

Notes of the Day.

Only For The Whites.

It has been persistently pointed out by the Asiatic critics of the League of Nations that it functions only as a League of White Powers. Japan is a member of the Council of the League only because she as far too powerful to be dropped out from its daliberations, but to the demand of the Chinese delegate that two seats should be assigned to Asia, the Committee of the League Council specially appointed to consider the question of its composition has given the cold douche. What the Anglo-French clique which dominates the League terms a conciliatory formula evolved by Lord Robert Cecil with respect to the allocation of non-permanent seats is bound to be regarded by the Asiatic nations as an insult deliberately offered to them. The formula seeks to conciliate Latin-American opinion and proposes three such seats for them but merely makes a mention of the fact that China had demanded two seats for Asia. The best thing the Asiatic nations can do is to have an Asiatic Federation of their own, and show to the League of White nations that Asia means to stand on her own legs.

Official Disappointment.

The Administration Report for 1924-25 issued by the Bihar and Orissa Government makes a reference to the activity and influence of Congress workers in the Province. The language of the paragraphs in which these are described reveals the official disappointment and chagrin over the fact that in spite of repressive measures the influence of the Congress did not weaken. In fact it was so powerful that Congressmen were able to capture the majority of local bodies. The Report says that "it was inevitable that this widespread capture should be attended by far-reaching consequences". It proceeds to launch on a sarcastic description of the new men who had captured the local bodies in the nationalist interest. "Immature youths fresh from college, paid lecturers of the Swarajist party, national school masters and persons who had been convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, all these were included under the personnel of the new District Boards". What a horrible prospect! But certainly not so horrible as that of immature and arrogant youths from 6,000 miles away coming and bossing over these local bodies as presidents and insult men who are thrice their age and know local conditions far better than they ever can hope to do

Still Ambiguous.

The Government of Bombay have discovered that the present rules regulating the use of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall do not provide for its use for political meetings. It is an interesting discovery though a trifle belated and we hope Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who, as a Press Note informs the public, had requested Government to amend these rules so as to allow the use of the Hall for such meetings, will insist that the amendment made by Government makes the meaning of "such meetings" absolutely clear. According to the Government amendment to Rule 4 (1) the Hall can be used now "for political meetings held to discuss questions of a constitutional nature". But what is constitutional? When Mr. K. F. Nariman investigated this matter of permission for the use of the Hall, he found that the term political meeting was interpreted as a meeting favourably inclined to the official view of things. Now when the Indian National Party, which has included "group civil disobedience" in its programme, wants to have a meeting at the C. J. Hall, will it be permitted the use of the Hall? If it can be permitted, will Congress meetings remain tabooed from the Hall? Let Government clear up the present ambiguous position.

The Hunter-Prince.

A movement has been set on foot by the admirers of H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar to present to him an address on behalf of the people of the State. We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani protesting against the procedure adopted by the "admirers" of the Jam Saheb in describing the address as one from the subjects of the State. The grievances of the public of Jamnagar are patent to everyone acquainted with the administration of the State. The Jam Saheb is known in Kathiawar as the Hunter-Prince and his hunting expeditions, most of them arranged in honour of his European friends, have not only been a heavy drain on the resources of the State but have also on not a few occasions hurt the religious susceptibilities of the people. An address which fails to take account of the real sentiments of the people can, by no means, be called an address on behalf of the people of the State.

Milk Supply and Infant Mortality.

The views to which Mr. Abbas Tyebji gave expression in opening the Mahuva Cows' Exhibition will be endorsed by thoughtful Hindus and Muslims all over the country. He traced the relation between the infant mortality in India and the scarcity of pure milk. This is not for the first time that Indian publicists have urged the necessity of preserving the country's live stock. The appalling high rate of infant mortality in India—in Bombay it is 558 per thousand as against 80 per thousand in England,—has not sufficiently awakened the local boards and municipalities to the need for prompt measures for the supply of pure milk to children as also for the improvement of the breed of milch cattle.

FRESH RAILWAY TROUBLE

FAILURE TO REINSTATE MEN

TRADE UNIONS ASK FOR IMMEDIATE DISCUSSION

LONDON, May 18.

Further railway trouble has arisen. According to the official statement issued at the conclusion of the joint meeting of the three railway Trade Union Executives in London this evening, the trouble is due to the failure of the railway companies to reinstate large numbers of employees under the terms of the settlement reached between the companies and the Trades Union last Friday. The Unions have received very strong complaints from the branches all over the country, particularly from the Unions of the Northern lines and have decided to ask the companies for an immediate meeting to discuss the difficulties.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS DISCUSSED.

LONDON, May 18.

It is officially stated that Mr. Baldwin accompanied by Sir Steel-Maitland, Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Lane-Fox received the representatives of the Miners' Federation in the House of Commons at five this evening. General discussion occurred in the explanation of the proposals of the Government. The meeting lasted for two hours. Mr. Cook, while leaving, said that there was nothing to say. The miners Executive will again meet this morning.—Reuter.

MINERS' FEDERATION'S ATTITUDE.

FINAL DECISION RESTS ON TO-DAY'S MEETING

LONDON, May 19.

Though the final decision of the Miners' Federation rests on the result of to-morrow's delegate meeting, the recommendation of the Executive is bound to count much in that connection. The Executive has hitherto unsuccessfully pressed for the postponement of the question of reduction of wages until the reorganisation proposals have been more clearly demonstrated. They are not prepared to accede to the reduction tentatively advanced namely one of ten per cent. for a period of three to six weeks until the Joint Board has examined the position, a further snag being the State purchase of royalties with regard to which, it is understood, though the Government's proposals have not been abandoned they may have to be deferred for mature consideration.—Reuter's Special.

A DEADLOCK.

LONDON, May 19.

After the meeting of the miner's Executive to-day. Mr. Cook said the position was one of deadlock. The Executive had refused to agree to any alterations in the hours or wages.—Reuter.

TROOPS RECALLED FROM DOCKLAND.

SCENES OF WAR RECALLED.

LONDON, May 18.

Scenes recalling the end of the war were witnessed in the city to day when the First Brigade of the Guards and the First Middlesex Regiment, 4,000 strong marched from the dockland where they safeguarded the food-supplies during the strike to Waterloo en route to Aldershot. Thousands of eager men and women filled the streets and cheered the mile-long procession of troops who were in campaigning kit with steel helmets, gas masks and fixed bayonets. The Lord Mayor in his robes standing on the steps of the Mansion House took the salute as the column passed with bands playing "Rule Britannia."—Reuter's Special.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

COMMUNISTS CONVICTED OF CONTRAVENTION.

LONDON, May 19.

Mrs. Marjorie Pollitt, wife of the Communist leader, Harry Pollitt, who was charged at Bow Street Police Station with unlawful possession of documents containing false statements, publication of which would be in contravention of the Emergency Regulations was fined fifty pounds and five guineas costs, or, in alternative, three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Stewart, Acting General Secretary of the Communist Party was fined a hundred pounds and five guineas costs, or three months' imprisonment. Two sisters, named Span were bound over for twelve months. Charges against all were the same namely, possessing documents contravening the Emergency Regulations.—Reuter.

DUTCH RAISING OF EMBARGO

LONDON, May 19.

Amsterdam.—The Transport Workers' International has removed the embargo on the export of coal and food to Britain, and also the prohibition of bunkering British vessels. It is conceivable, though improbable, that an embargo will be imposed again in the event of the British transport workers refusing to handle foreign coal.—Reuter.

BACK BAY BUNGLE

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S MOVE

SIMLA, May 19.

The following communique has been issued:—

At the request of the Bombay Government, the Government of India have decided, in the exercise of their powers of superintendence, direction and control, and with the approval of the Secretary of State to appoint a committee of enquiry in connexion with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. The personnel of the committee and the terms of reference to it, will be announced later on.—A. P.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE AT CAIRO.

INDIAN "DELEGATE'S" PROPOSALS.

LONDON, May 18.

Cairo.—It is understood that the Indian Delegate, Mr. Enayat Ulla Khan has submitted a lengthy report to the Khalifat Congress proposing firstly: the formation of a permanent committee, composed of the representatives of all the Muslim countries; secondly, the formation of local congresses to draw up the principles to serve as the basis of discussion at future congresses; that no decision should be taken on the question of the Khalifat until an agreement was reached among the Muslims; fourthly, the formation of a central fund to cover the expenses of permanent members of the congress and fifthly, the suppression of rites.

The Committee appointed to examine the conditions of and the need for Khalifat after a lengthy discussion reached an agreement with regard to the requisite conditions for the future Khalifat. A second committee was appointed to examine the question whether it was possible at the present to find the Khalifat embodying both the legal and religious conditions and also to decide to convoke the general Islamic Assembly.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND DISARMAMENT

LORD CECIL ON HER SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, May 18.

Geneva.—Lord Cecil opened the proceedings of the Disarmament Committee with a clear exposition of the British views on disarmament. He said that Britain was very anxious for the reduction of armaments in view of her financial position and unemployment in Britain. He pointed out that Britain was in a special position compared with other countries. The British army did not depend on its size like the armies of other countries. Besides garrisoning Britain the army had to discharge oversea requirements in India, Egypt, Mesopotamia and Palestine. As regards navy the number of cruisers were required owing to British oversea possessions while the Air Force depended on the size of the Air Force of other countries. He concluding by saying "We must find the basis of such a disarmament and with good-will we will."—Reuter.

PREPRATORY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Geneva.—Linden (Holland) was appointed the chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Disarmament Conference after Boncourt (France) had declined to be nominated by Lord Cecil on the ground that he had an argument to advance and therefore his place was not filled.

CURTAILED PRODUCTION.

MASTER SPINNERS' DECISION.

LONDON, May 18.

In view of the complications following the strike the Short Time Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has decided to postpone further ballot over the question of curtailed production until the beginning of June.—Reuter's Special.

A PRIVATE MEETING.

LONDON, May 18.

A private meeting of the American section of the Master Cotton-spinners' Federation of Manchester unanimously approved of the plan for the basic selling prices of American yarns and empowered the Short Time Committee to take the ballot on the scheme they would draw up as soon as possible, the plan to be worked in conjunction with short time.—Reuter's Special.

FURTHER FALL OF FRANC.

LONDON, May 18.

In consequence of continuous selling, francs further slumped, French francs closing at 172 and Belgian at 173 to the pound sterling.—Reuter's Special.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

COMPULSORY REPATRIATION IMPOSSIBLE.

MR. ANDREW'S SUGGESTION.

DELHI, May 18.

Mr. C. F. Andrews leaves Delhi to-night for Simla. He hopes to stay for a short time with Mr. Stokes at Kotgarh and then returns to Shantikaran via Delhi.

When interviewed on the relations of the Indians in South Africa to the South African races, Mr. Andrews stated that owing to the common disabilities, relationship was becoming closer than before. On the whole the native African was friendly disposed towards the Indians, and he had begun to realise that in his own struggle to obtain further rights and liberties, his chief support might eventually come from the Indian.

Mr .Andrews stated that in every meeting at which the Indians were present to protest against the Asiatic Bill, the Native African leaders were also there to support the Indian cause. Probably, this growing feeling of unity between the Indians and the native Africans was one of the main reasons why the present Government wished to deal drastically with the South African Indian population and coerce them to leave the country. But since 70 per cent. of the Indians in South Africa were actually born in South Africa itself, and had lost touch with India, Mr. Andrews was of the opinion that it was an impossible solution of the Indian question to attempt compulsory repatriation.

S. AFRICAN NATIVES' AWAKENING.

Questioned regarding the present condition of the South African natives, Mr. Andrews said: They are marvellously awakening and they are intellectually advancing to-day in the way that I should not have thought possible only a few years ago. Perhaps, there is no race in the world improving its position so quickly as the Banter race of South Africa. They are already starting their own institutions with regard to commerce, labour and politics. They have quite a large number of newspapers in vernacular and in English, which are run entirely by themselves. Some of these Bantu people are highly educated but still at the very beginning of things.

In order to show to South Africa that India is not merely a land of coolies but a great enlightened country, it is very necessary, said Mr. Andrews, that some Indians, who are famous in literature, art or science, should go over to South Africa. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's visit did a deal of good by dispelling ignorance and certainly if the greatest Indians, like Sir J. C. Bose or Poet Tagore could go over there, it would clear up misunderstanding in a most remarkable way.—Free Press.

COLOUR BAR BILL.

GEN. HERTZOG CONTRADICTS MR. ANDREWS.

CAPE TOWN, May 18.

In the Assembly questioned regarding Mr. Andrews's statement that Gen. Hertzog had promised Mr. Andrews that the Colour Bar Bill would be enforced only on the Witwaters Rand mines, Gen. Hertzog stated that he had made no promise of such a kind to anybody (Ministerial cheers.)—Reuter.

MR. ANDREWS EXPLAINS

SIMLA, May 19.

On Mr. Andrews's attention being drawn to Reuters cable from Cape Town reporting General Hertzog's denial of any promise made to Mr. Andrews or any other person that the Colour Bar Bill would be enforced only on the Witwaters Rand Mines, Mr. Andrews explained that he had never stated in the press that General Hertzog had promised him personally to that effect. Indeed no such personal promise could have been given by him, since he had never discussed the Bill with General Hertzog, but he had been under the impression that a general pledge of that character had been given in the Union Parliament, and he now understood that this impression was incorrect.—A. P.

SPINNING IN SCHOOLS.

AN INSPECTRESS' OPINION.

MADRAS, May 18.

On the ground that spinning is not a suitable subject of study for Brahmin girls the Inspectress of Schools has disallowed the proposal of the Tuticorin Taluk Board to introduce spinning in the curricula of studies in the girls' school maintained by the Board at Srivaikuntam, the bulk of the pupils of which are drawn from the Brahmin community. The Inspectress has, however, suggested that the funds intended for introducing spinning may be more usefully utilised in teaching needle work.—A. P.

REWARI RIOT CASE

TWENTY MUSLIMS SENTENCED

MAGISTRATE ON MISUSE OF RIOT

DELHI, May 19

In the course of a lengthy judgment in the Rewari Riots case convicting 20 Mussalmans to rigorous imprisonment for periods ranging from five to twelve years, Mr. F. B. Pool, Magistrate, First Class, observed that the assault on the Hindus was premeditated and arranged. The Hindus were not the aggressors or a party to the riot. They were the aggrieved. Of the 14 Hindus injured one lost his life and 3 received grievous injuries and there was a strong suspicion that Ahmad Kunjra's death was brought about by these rioters by mistake.

CAUSE OF RIOT.

Mr. Pool declared that the cause of the riot was the resentment inwardly cherished by the Mussalmans against the Hindus for playing music before mosques. In conclusion the Magistrate remarked that the Garda Masjid abutted on the public road going through the bazaar. The processionists had every right to take their processions past the mosque at any time provided they did not obstruct the road to the disorganisation of the traffic. It was only the local authorities who could regulate their passing and playing of music. The Mussalmans had no right to interfere with their movements on music, and the way they acted, indicated that they wished to enforce their will on another community. Under no circumstances could this state of things be permitted.

MUST BE PUT DOWN.

No community had the right to take the law into its own hands. It was daily giving rise to religious animosity and must be put down with a severe hand as an example.—A. P.

INDIAN CHURCH MEASURE.

LONDON, May 18.

The Bishop of Calcutta and the Bishop of Bombay who arrived here by the last mail had informal conversations with the India Office for the settlement of the outstanding details of the draft Indian Church Measure.—Reuter.

CAIRO CONSPIRACY TRIAL

M F ALI SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, May 19.

Cairo.—The Conspiracy trial closed today. The Court announced that papers in connection with the case against Mohamed Fahmy Ali had been sent to Mufti which indicates that he alone has been sentenced to death. Judgment as regards other accused will be announced on 25th instant.—Reuter.

(This trial is for the alleged conspiracy of nine men in connection with the murder of the late Sirdar, Sir Lee Stack. The trial began on May 20 last at Cairo before a court of three judges.)

ANGLO-FRENCH DEBT.

FINANCIAL EXPERTS CONFER.

LONDON, May 18.

At the conclusion of further conferences between M. Peret and Mr. Churchill and also the French and British financial experts to settle the outstanding points on which agreement was not reached at the previous negotiations a communique was issued stating that the ground was thoroughly explored in a spirit of cordiality and friendly tone. M. Peret returns to Paris to-morrow to meet the French Cabinet and hopes to return to London shortly. In the meantime the French experts will continue conversations with the British experts at the British Treasury.—Reuter's Special.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

LONDON, May 19.

The Begum of Bhopal left Victoria station this morning. She held a reception at the Royal waiting room, and walked to the platform acknowledging salutations of the crowd. The Begum is accompanied by her son, daughter-in-law, and three grand daughters. A large number of friends, including the High Commissioner for India, Lord Hardinge of Penhurst, Lord Cromer and Lady Reading saw them off.—Reuter's Special.

TOLL OF WARSAW FIGHTING.

LONDON, May 19.

Warsaw.—Altogether 310 were killed in the recent street fighting here. The members of the Government attended the funeral which was held at the State's expense.—Reuter.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

PARTIAL REMOVAL OF BAN

OPEN FOR POLITICAL MEETINGS

The Director of Information sends the following:—

As the present rules regulating the use of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall do not provide for the use of the Hall for political meetings, Sir Cowasji Jehangir has requested Government to amend these rules so as to allow it to be used for such meetings. In view of this request Government are pleased to direct that the following rule should be inserted as rule 4 (F. in the revised rules relating to the use of the Hall in question published in Government Press Note No. 1974 dated the 26th October 1923:—

"4 (F).—For political meetings held to discuss questions of a constitutional nature."

POSITION OF INDIAN WOMEN

THEIR SHARE IN THE COUNTRY'S PROGRESS

CALCUTTA, May 18.

In reply to the address presented to her by the ladies of Dacca at Jagannath Hall, Mrs. Naidu said it was for the first time that she had come to her own land. When she reached Bikrampur her heart leaped up with joy. Every woman, whether Hindu or Muslim, she said, should remember that they were sisters to one another and by doing do they would be able to bring peace in the country. She asked every woman to think that the salvation of India was in their hands, and if the ladies failed to think so the salvation of mother India would be absolutely impossible.

In India, wherever she went, she found women in want, and owing to ignorance they could not remove their miseries. If the women took to spinning, they would be able to remove their wants to great extent. Wherever she went she found people crying "Bande Mataram" but they were never taught to worship their mother country, and as such cries of "Bande Mataram sunded discordant to her ears. Unless the younger generations learnt to respect the womanhood of India, the salvation of the country could not be attained. If the people really loved women, they must abolish the dowry system. If they were brave and cultured they need not be afraid of being attacked by others.

While franchise was exercised by women in Western countries the Indian ladies were thought unfit because they observed 'Purdha' Although society was formed by women on whom its welfare depended, the old customs stood in their way of advancement. "Pujas" need not be performed in a country where the people were poor, weak and illiterate. Miseries of the poor could be mitigated to a great extent if every woman kept aside some food for them everyday. In conclusion, Mrs. Naidu said that every woman should think that she was a mother. Good mothers only begot good children.—Free Press.

"PRESS AND THE POLITICIAN"

A JOURNALIST'S LECTURE

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Speaking on the Press and the Politician, at the Rotary Club, Mr. A. H. Watson, Editor of the "Statesman", said everyman believed that he could run a newspaper. No form of human errors had added more to the records of the bankruptcy Court. The politician, being after most of the good things of the world, fixed his ambition on the capture of the press.

The politician and journalist had close material understanding by which neither entrenched on the province of another. The politician provided the raw material; the journalist was the expositor and commentator. The politician when a newspaper owner proved a bad journalist, as he believed he was the most interesting thing in the world.

Concluding, Mr. Watson said in an orchestra the press would no longer play the second fiddle. Perhaps, its truer role would be that of a big drum.—Free Press.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

SIMLA, May 18.

The tenth session of the International Labour Conference will be held at Geneva some time in 1927 when Sickness Insurance, freedom of association (excluding question of right to strike) and minimum wage will be discussed.

The Government of India invite before 1st January next suggestions from representative associations of employers and the employed as to the nomination of the two non-Government delegates.—A. P.

The Maharaja of Mymensingh seeks election to the Bengal Council from the East Mymensingh Constituency. The sitting member is Mr. Naliniranjan Sircar, a Swarajist.

The Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha has cabled to Lala Lajpat Rai to make a strong representation on their behealf at the International Labour Conference at Geneva about the eight hours working day for the Indian labourers.

The Public Accounts Committee will meet in Simla in the last week of July.

BASELESS RUMOUR OF RETIREMENT.

PT. MOTILAL NAILS LIE TO COUNTER.

BEWARE OF CONGRESS STEAM ROLLER.

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

Paandit Motilal Nehru who was returned to Allahabad was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press. Asked if there was any truth in the rumour that he was retiring from polities, Pandit said the wish was father to the thought, but in this case it happened to be much too previous. "I have no idea of retiring from any field of my present activities. I am only going out for a short walk of a couple of hundred miles or so, in the hills, while the Responsivists and others are sweating in the plains on a forlorn hope. I am more pleased at leaving them to their own devices for a time, as it fully accords with the rules of the game as I play it. Let the monumental truth-tollers of the Moonje variety have their full innings before the Congress steam roller is started to level the ground for our innings, and when it is started let them beware who come in its way".

Regarding the appointment of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar to act for him, the Pandit said it is not necessary under the rules to appoint any one. I have merely asked my friend Mr. Iyengar to relieve me for a time so that I may rest undisturbed and I have with that object authorised him under my emergency powers to deal with all party matters arising during my absence.—A.P.

JAIN RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL.

FIRST CELEBRATION IN LONDON

JASWANTNAGAR, May 18.

The Digambar Swetambara Jains jointly celebrated the Mahavirajayanti first time in London on the 25th ultimo successfully. The proceedings commenced with Mangalacharan by Vidyavaridhi Champatrai. Messrs. Gordon and Sainter came specially from Stockport and lectured with Messrs. Warren Adams and India's friend Pollok on Jainism. Dr. Thomas failing attendance sympathised by a letter. Miss Fraser Smith recited a poem.

The anniversary closed with the final address and recitation of songs by Mr. Champatrai. Refreshments were served at Hygein house. The London "Daily News" remarked that the celebration was remarkable because of the number of Englishmen and women present. Several Englishmen declared that they found Jainism more satisfying than the Christian or any other religion.

DEMAND FOR MORE INDEPENDENCE

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AT BENARES

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, May 12.

A session of the Arya Mahila Hitkarini Maha Parishad met here on the 8th instant under the presidentship of Mrs. Iravati Vinayak Mehta, the wife of Mr. Vinayak Nandshanker Mehta, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Benares, Several ladies including the mother of the ruler of Mazowli delivered speeches on the uplift of women. Resolutions regarding the spread of education among women and girls and demanding more responsibility and independence were passed.

The next day, a joint meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held when Mr. Vinayak N. Mehtapresided. Swami Dayanand of the Arya Samaj, spoke on the duties of women, and appealed to those men who were present to grant to their wives complete independence in the management of their household. He also requested the women to take more interest in public work.

It was decided at the Conference to confer a degree on Mrs. Vinayak and Mrs. Mehta.

DESECRATION OF HINDU TEMPLES

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Information has reached Calcutta that on May 16th an image of Kali in a village sub division was found mutilated. It is stated, a few days ago the temple of Sitala Devi was desecrated in the same village.

SHIVA TEMPLE DESECRATED.

A Mymensingh message states that in a village, a mile off Kishoreganj Sub-division, a Shiva temple was desecrated by a cows's head being placed inside the temple.—Free Press of India.

SITUATION AT KHARAGPUR

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The situation at Kharagpur has not improved since yesterday. Sporadic fighting took place again to-day and there have been a number of casualties but figures regarding them are not yet available. Mr. Greenham, Agent, B. N. Railway, has proceeded to Kharagpur to examine the situation.

Trains are still running without interruption but railway workshops have not yet been opened as the men are staying at home.—A. P.

"PEACE" WITH RIFF

ANGLO-FRENCH CAMOUFLAGE

A REPORT FROM CAPT. CANNING

The following report of Mr. Arthur Field, Secretary, Riff Committee, on the so-called negotiations for peace between France and Spain and the Riff will be read with interest. The report is dated the 24th ultimo:—

Our members will have read in the Press of the comparatively hurried arrangements for a Conference on peace at Oudjda (a place on the Algere-Moroccan frontier about four hours from Oran). They will have read of the nomination of French and Spanish delegates, and that the Riffians have resolved to send Sidis Azerkane, Hitmi, and Cheddi. The report proceeds that the Riff will resume terms which do not approximate to those called the July terms and published by M. Painleve at Nimes last October. The Franco-Spanish have, however, allowed suggestions to appear embodying new and inferior terms which we believe and hope will not be accepted by the Riff.

It has even been rumoured that Spain would prefer to see the effort for peace ruined. The "terms" put forward in the Press are certainly fathered by the French, but it is understood they have had to agree to the proposals appearing as a basis of negotiation, so as to get Spain into a conference. The opinion is widely expressed in France that the terms will be modified in the course of negotiation, and that France would desire and approve this. The Riff Committee wish to warn those interested that the mention of such monstrous conditions may frustrate even the sincerest efforts to secure a peace. The conditions are more fitted to a subjugated enemy than to a people with the military record of the Riff-Djebala Confederacy. The proposal to exile Abdul Krim is ridiculous, but it may serve to split away a few of the less loyal tribes, or those newly attached to the Confederation.

Efforts have been made to induce M. Steeg to secure from his French colleagues the announcement of less rigorous terms, which are likely to make the Conference abortive.

CAPT. CANNING'S REPORT.

We have condensed the following statement of recent events (up to April 13th, 1926) from a report of Capt. R. Gordon Canning presented to the Committee on the 15th instant:—

About March 20th the Quai d'Orsay, MM. Painleve, Steeg and Malvy received a copy of Abdul Krim's letter to me authorising me to continue to negotiate. I proceeded to Paris, March 20th. From March 29th to April 13th, conferences were held in Paris on the subject of Morocco. An intermediary of mine was received on April 7th at the Quai d'Orsay, discussing the question with various officials, including M. Ponsot, for three hours. M. Ponsot stated that no one who had so far approached the French representatives in Morocco was so fully authorised by Abdul Krim as myself. The possibility of my proceeding to the Riff to put forward certain suggestions to Abdul Krim was very strong; and this attitude continued till April 9th, when M. Painleve announced the conference at Oudjda. On 10th (Saturday at 3 o'clock) my representative again saw M. Ponsot at the Quai d'Orsay, who said that a change had occurred and my authority was not considered sufficiently recent. It was suggested that I go to the Riff and proceed to Oudjda as an accredited emissary to the Riff delegation. Otherwise, to ask Abdul Krim to appoint me as an official delegate. A wire was sent by me to a Riffi intermediary asking for a fresh mandate for me to act to be sent to M. Steeg. Wire received in reply announcing carrying out of this request and that a delay of eight days would follow.

Meanwhile, efforts have been undertaken to strengthen the caution of Sidi Mohommed Azerkhan, warning him of the many grave doubts surrounding this surprising conference.

It will not be long before we know why such a change occurred between April 7 and 9th. On the earlier date, according to the Quai d'Orsay, "the negotiations with Abdul Krim had not gone as far as the various papers made out"; opening pourparlers were far from arranged. Yet on 9th April appeared the sudden and unexpected statement of M. Painleve.

The second curious feature in these events is the reference to Kaid Hadoo having engaged in conversations with Gabrielli. This Kaid has a reputation for astuteness, nay for self-seeking, and it remains to be seen if he has been persuaded by various means available, to rush his chief into a false position.

The third point is as to the number of Riff delegates. If only three, they will probably show unity of thought and action; but if the Franco-Spanish insist on associating further tribal representatives, the object and effect can only be to create discord.

Doubts have been expressed whether this sudden rush to a Conference is not as great a pretence as the plans to discuss Allied debts in New York and London. But, putting aside ulterior motives, it is to be feared that the Cartel is being placated by a quite illusory parade of pacifism.

A SINISTER FEATURE.

It is unfair to nominate delegates first and arrange terms afterwards. No one should be surprised if the Conference is denounced by the Riff Government, or its decisions repudiated by them. A sinister feature, too, is the Spanish demand to occupy strategical points before the Conference. They made a similar request to Abdul Krim as a condition of presenting the July terms of peace to him.

The serious thing is that M. Steeg is the chief figure in getting this Conference to assemble.

Much as we and the Riffi-Djebala people desire peace, there are snares and pitfalls in the path of the Riff delegation, which may again postpone the realisation of the aim of sixteen years' resistance, a just and durable peace.

It is only fair to add that MM. Briand, Painleve and Steeg are said to have worked hard to bring about peace, against a certain obduracy of the Spanish, who wish to launch the offensive (planned to occur about this time) at the same time as conversations are opening at Oudjda. M. Steeg is credited with saying that he meant to deal honestly and openly with the Riff, and that in all past negotiations they had been let down. Spain, it is said, would make peace at once and give Abdul Krim "favourable terms", whatever that may signify to Spaniards, if France and England would agree to hand over the international zone of Tangier "as a mandate" to Spain!

KARNATAK UNIFICATION CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT'S HOPE OF UNITY "IN ALL FIELDS"

BELLARY, May 19.

Leaders and delegates from all parts of the Karnatak are pouring in since early morning. Mr. Shrinivasa Rao Kaujalgi, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee arrived here yesterday evening. Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Bhimrao Potadar, Panditappa Chikkodi, President of the Karnatak Unification Conference, some delegates from Belgaum and Mr. S. T. Kambali, M.L.C. arrived here this morning. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the president-elect of the Karnatak Political Conference arrived here at 10-30 a.m. Prominent citizens of Bellary had been to the station to welcome the president.

Delegates from Bangalore, Coorg and South Canara are here in large numbers. The Reception Committee has made arrangements on a grand scale. Great enthusiasm prevails. Mr. Lingaraja Aras of Mysore, president of the Kirtan Sammelan which is holding its session, came today. The Council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee is sitting at the Allum Basappas buildings to a nominate Congress candidates for the Provincial Councils and the Legislative Assembly. Mr. D. V. Belvi has been nominated as the candidate to the Legislative Assembly.—Free Press.

BELLARY, May 19.

The Karnatak Unification Conference met in the Venkatraja Town Hall today.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. G Gururajarao, in the course of his welcome address, referred to the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, in which the principle of reorganising the provinces on linguistic basis was enunciated. He described the disorganised state of the province. Quoting from history, he asserted that the Karnatak had a distinct entity. The difficulties in the way of unification were many but not insurmountable. He condemned the aggressive attitude of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee towards the Kannada people of the Bellary District. The existence of powerful neighbours, such as the Andhras and the Mahrattas, ever anxious to extend their domain, served he said, as a blessing in disguise. The constant fear of their aggression tended to weed the Karnatakas together and to make them watchful of their rights.

To further the cause of unification of the Karnataka he suggested:—(1) The starting of an all-Karnataka daily paper, (2) The opening of Kannada libraries and reading rooms, (3) The establishment of Kannada Schools for boys and girls. (4) The establishment of a university, (5) The publication of well written text books on Karnatak history, (6) The founding of unification sabhas, which will be alive and functioning, (7) Above all constant propaganda through paid as well as honorary workers.

Mr. P. R. Chikkodi was then voted to the chair.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In his presidential address Mr. Chikkodi said that geographical unification of the Karnataka was only a means to an end. The unification of minds and ideals was the thing that was needed, unification that created love for one's country was the desideratum. The love of the province and the mother-tongue was not sufficient in itself. The growth of nationality was the chief object of their idea of unification. They should have agitated for the separate province long ago, but their ignorance prevented them from doing so. The English nation which calls itself the best civilized nation did not care to remove this ignorance and reorganise their province on linguistic basis. The Government was as much to blame in this matter. Though the principle of division of provinces on linguistic basis was admitted in the Montagu-Mhelmsford Report and the Government of India Act was passed in 1919 on that Report, nothing in that direction had yet been done. A Royal Commission may again visit India in 1929 and he wanted Karnataka to be sufficiently organised by them to be able to agitate for a separate province. Some were afraid that the constitution of the Karnatak into a separate province would accentuate rivalries between provinces. But he thought that it should not deter them from demanding a separate united province. The fact that he and Gangadharrao found themselves on a common platform on the question of the unification movement was an auspicious sign in itself. He hoped that this unification movement would lead to unity in all fields of action and lead the country to the bright future to which it is entitled.

The President could see that the Native States, who had separate treaty rights, could not be politically interfered with at this juncture. Still in all other fields of action they could work conjointly with the subjects in the native subjects.

It was not sufficient, the president observed to meet only once a year and pass resolutions. If the Kannadigas really wanted to regain their former glory and add their mite in the national glorification of India, they ought to strenuously strive to revive their literature, art and culture. They must forget their petty rivalries and caste distinctions in the service of the motherland.—Free Press of India.

ROUNDING UP OF "GOONDAS."

CALCUTTA POLICE ACTIVE.

SEVERAL PERSONS EXTERNED FROM BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

The C. I. D. arrested to-day five alleged notorious *Goondas* in the Burrabazar and Jorasanko sections of the town. They are awaiting for trial.

EXTERNED FROM BENGAL.

The following persons have been declared under the Goondas Act and have been externed from Bengal: Shaik Yusuff for 12 years, Dadua Karim for 15 years, Tula Mahammad for 15 years, Sakaldip Chamar for 15 years, and Gopal Shao for 15 years.—Free Press.

AFTERMATH OF CALCUTTA RIOT.

POLICE PROSECUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

At the High Court sessions to-day before Justice Gregory and a Special Jury the hearing was concluded of the case in which 16 Mahomedans were tried in connection with the riots in Mechuabazar Street on April 3rd in which the rioters assaulted the driver of a postal mail van and two others. The driver died the same evening. The Jury unanimously found the accused guilty of rioting and grievous hurt. His Lordship has reserved judgment.

CASES ADJOURNED.

Mr. Bivar, Additional Presidency Magistrate took up two riot cases. In the first case 35 Mahomedans were charged with rioting and assaulting. Mr. B. N. Banerjee, Deputy Commissioner of Police during the riots on April 4th. In the second a Hindu was charged with murdering two Mahomedan fruit sellers on the night of April 25th. Both the cases were adjourned.

DEATH FROM GUN-SHOTS.

The Coroner to-day held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu constable and two Bengalee Hindus due to gun-shot wounds. In the case of the constable the Jury found that death was due to gun-shot wound inflicted during the riots by an unknown person and in the case of the two Bengalees the Jury found that death was due to gun-shot wounds inflicted by gunners of an armoured car while acting in the lawful discharge of their duty.—A. P.

EDITORS CHARGED.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Following the prosecution of the editors of the "Sooltan and Durmukh" charges were framed today by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Moulvi Mahomed Delawar Hossein and Moulvi Toshaddak Hossein editor and printer respectively of "Hanfi Jamayet" and Pandit Nandalal Atol and Kalipada Ghose editor and printer respectively of the "Bharat Mitra" under section 153-A Indian Penal Code.—A. P.

WORKERS' DISTURBANCE AT KANKINARA.

FREE FIGHT ENSUES : 8 WOUNDED.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Disturbance took place at Kankinara, on the Eastern Bengal Railway, this morning in consequence of which about eight men were injured. It is reported that about 400 out of 2,000 employees of the Anglo-Indian Jute Mill who struck work yesterday went to the mill gates this morning, and demanded their wages. As, however, it was not possible to pay them immediately, the strikers began to pelt brickbats at the mill darwans. The latter retaliated with the result that about four men on either side were injured. A police force was at once despatched to the scene, and with their arrival the strikers retreated in a body. In all, eight arrests were made. The situation in the evening was quiet. The Mill premises are being well guarded, and armed police pickets are patrolling the disturbed area.—A. P.

FIGHTING OVER A PROCESSION.

14 MAHOMEDANS SENT FOR TRIAL

CALCUTTA, May 19.

A case involving the question of music before mosques is being heard by the Additional Sessions Judge of the Twenty Four Parganas with the help of a jury consisting of an equal number of Hindus and Muslims and one Indian Christian.

The crown case is that on August 23rd, 1925 the Hindu residents of Titagar were leading the Janmasthami procession with music followed by images of Shri Krishna. The procession passed peacefullly along several streets on some of which there were mosques. But when it approached Ishakhan mosque on Barrackpore Trunk Road, it was alleged, Ali Mahomed one of the accused, came out of the mosque and protested. By mutual agreement it was arranged that for a distance of two paces before approaching the mosque and for an equal distance beyond the mosque the processionists would stop music. The arrangement was adhered to, but when the images reached the railway crossing adjacent to the mosque couches and bells were sounded. At this the Mahomedans from the mosque hurled brickbats breaking the images to pieces. The Hindus retaliating the Mahomedans came out of the mosque armed with lathis, knives, spears and other weapons, with the result that there was a free fight between the two parties, in which 13 Hindus and 8 Mahomedans were seriously injured.

After enquiry some of the accused were sent up for trial. The present case is against Ali Mahomed said to be a Mill sardar of Titagar and 14 other Mahomedan mill-hands. A counter case against some Hindus is pending in the same court. Evidence was gone into and the case adjourned.—Free Press.

HELP TO NATIONAL EDUCATION.

B P C C MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held last evening at the Congress House when B. G. Kher, presided.

At the outset the Secretary moved a resolution of 12-5-26 of the Estate Committee regarding the repairs to the Congress House chawl for adoption. Mr. Jehangir B. Patel who had temporarily occupied the chair in absence of Mr. Kher ruled that the resolution was out of order as the rules of the Committee could not allow on the agenda any resolution nullifying a previous resolution before three months had elapsed. In this case a resolution was passed by the Committee only in February and the present resolution was practically nullifying it. Hence it was out of order. The Secretary then moved: "That the sum of Rs. 500 be sanctioned for the legal expenses for proceedings to be adopted against various tenants."

In this connection Mr. Kher stated that in January, 1926, there were arrears of Rs. 1,200 odd due from Mr. Anantram Vaithuthram, a member of the B. P. C. C., as rent for premises occupied in the Congress House chawl. As in spite of persistent demands, Mr. Anantram did not pay it up, the Estate Committee instituted legal proceedings against him; and a sum of Rs. 300 was sanctioned by the B. P. C. C. for the purpose. Out of that sum, Rs 200 were paid to the lawyers. The defendant in the suit contended that no standard rent had been fixed. Hence the Committee had to engage the services of Messrs. Taraporewalla and Bharucha, Architects, to the former owner of the building to ascertain as to what amount of money was spent after the building. With their help the amount could be ascertained and the standard rent was fixed to Rs. 92. The Architects had for this service charged Rs. 210 or Rs. 30 per hour.

The suit was then fought out successfully, and a decree was passed in favour of the Committee. An appeal had been filed by the defendant against it; p and the Committee had to file an ejectment suit against him if he did not pay up the money decreed. Suits were also to be filed against four other tenants whose rents were in arrears and therefore the resolution.

The resolution was then passed.

The urgent meeting then ended and was followed by the general quarterly meeting.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, it was resolved to authorise the Secretary to approach the National Medical College again for the loan given to it by the Committee.

A letter from Mr. A. B. Godrej saying that he was unable any longer to help the Depressed classes Vinaya Mandir, Matunga conducted by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha was read; and it was resolved on Mr. L. G. Khare's proposal to give a sum of Rs. 50 per month as grant for one year, from the Congress funds. The honorary engineer's letter regarding the danger in constructing a storey on the present building of the Congress House for the Jinnah Memorial Public Hall out of the Jinnah Memorial funds and suggesting instead to erect an independent building in the Compound was read and referred to the estate Committee.

It was also resolved to grant a sum of Rs. 100 per month for one year to the Bombay Gujerati Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal for the Rashtriya Goojerati Shala. Five members for the vacancies on the Council of the Committee were then elected and this concluded the business before the meeting.

FORTNIGHTLY PAYMENTS.

CAWNPORE MILL WORKERS' VICTORY

CAWNPORE, May 18.

What can be called a great victory for Labour in Cawnpore was attained this week when the question about the time of payment of wages to the labourers in the Cawnpore Textile Mills became very acute. The Mazdoor Sabha pressed for fortnightly payments and the management stuck to the usual monthly payment system. After prolonged negotiations, the Management agreed for a plebiscite on the question. The labourers' under the guidance of their Union leaders, Messrs. Manni Lal Avasthi and Ramzan Ali voted overwhelmingly for *fortnightly* payments and this closed the controversy.—Free Press.

MAIL VAN DACOITY CASE.

ALL ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY

CALCUTTA, May 18.

At the High Court sessions, before Mr. Justice Gregory and a special jury, the hearing of the Mail Van Dacoity case, in which Shaik Julu and 14 other Muslims stand charged with murder, rioting, grievous hurt, robbery and dacoity, during the Easter riots was concluded. The jury unanimously found all the accused guilty of rioting and grievous hurt. His Lordship reserved sentence.—Free Press of India.

TRUE MUSLIM IDEALS.

MR. PICKTHALL AT KERALA CONFERENCE.

The following are extracts from the address of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall as President of the fourth annual conference of the Kerala Muslim Aikya Sangham held at Tellicherry:—

Historically the Muslims of Malabar have an honoured position among Indian Muslims for two reasons: because they came straight from the centre of Islam, Arabia; and because their coming, and their settlement, was peaceful. In the rest of India the coming of the Muslims was an affair of raids and conquests, giving an altogether false impression of Islam, as a religion, to the people of the country though the spread of Islam in India is historically quite apart from such raids and conquests, still the impression of a warlike inroad remains dominant in the minds of non-Muslims, though here and there as in Malabar of old...violence which proves to any impartial student that Islam in India was not propagated by the sword. Warfare is not a lawful method for the propagation of Islam.

Warfare is lawful to the Muslims only for preventing the destruction of Islam, for the protection of the weak who are oppressed, and for the redress of wrong.

MODERN EDUCATION.

The opposition to modern education which has been raised by the conservatives in every Muslim country, is based on misunderstanding (1) of the nature of Islam itself (2) of the character of proper Muslim education and (3) of the nature of modern Western education.

Modern European education has its superstitions. These you should avoid. Competition is not the noblest and the best incentive to endeavour; nor is public examination always a fair test of merit and efficiency. Such things have really nothing to do with education, and it is at education that the Muslim world must aim. Instruction and education are two different things. Instruction means the bringing in of something from without while education means the leading out of something from within. It is quite possible for instruction to prevent or hinder education, if it is of the wrong kind. Instruction may be—indeed, it has become—an end and object in itself. It ends at a certain time of a man's life. Education is a process which, if properly begun, continues through the whole of life and possibly beyond the grave. When instruction is given, let it be always with an eye to education

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

People say to me: "How can you advocate universal female education, when you have witnessed the result in Turkey?" My reply is that I have seen nothing whatever in Turkey to make me question the desirability of education for women, though I have seen a few examples of the failure of a certain kind of education which was neither Turkish nor Islamic nor indeed Western. The ladies who have broken loose in Turkey are a few individuals who were educated at home by French governesses, and who used their education to read French novels of an undesirable kind, which they took to be the height of modern culture and enlightenment. They are emphatically not the product of the Turkish system of universal female education, which has hardly yet had time enough to show results. They are the products of the worst possible type of European feminine influence.

TURKISH WOMAN OF TO-DAY.

Turkish ladies have always been more free than are most Indian Muslim ladies of the present day. They have strong character and a vitality even greater than that of the men. They have never veiled their faces from their own dependents, nor in country places where everyone was known to them and in the city they have gone about quite freely in their veils, visiting friends, attending women's meetings and doing quite a lot of useful public work upon behalf of women. In the life and death struggle from which Turkey has just emerged the women bore a noble and heroic part. They helped to carry on the work of the State; they even joined the armies. Their patriotism and religious ardour were exemplary. They are not frivolous, they are not corrupt and they are not demoralised. And the result of the education of the rising generation in purely Turkish institutions upon Muslim lines will be something to be proud of, I feel sure.

The Indian Muslims may be poor, but everywhere in India I find them always ready to waste money on display, to hoard it in the form of jewellery, to borrow money rather than forego the show of weddings and other family festivities. If all the money thus wasted year by year were but spent in the way of Allah, a great deal would be done towards educating the community. Most of the indebtedness of the poorer Muslims, I have been assured is owing to their passion for displaying hospitality which they cannot afford. That is Asraf, a grave fault in a Muslim.

MUSLIM IDEALS.

You need the learning and the practical example of the West, but you do not need the ethical, political and social systems and ideals of the West, for the West is thirteen hundred years behind Islam in all such matters. The systems and ideals of the West are always changing, still seeking for the synthesis which was revealed thirteen hundred years ago in Arabia. You have your own unchanging social and political ideals which have stood the test of centuries, and you should return to them; making that return to true Islam a great part of your modern education; purging your community of all those superstitions, vices and abuses which have overgrown the real Islamic structure, and above all purging it of ignorance. Muslims must go to schools to the West for the scientific and material progress necessary to their healthy growth. But for social peace and for political security the West must come to school to Islam. The East gave the West the awakening shock, the knowledge and the practical example which started modern Western civilisation: the West is paying back that debt to-day by rousing up the East; and in due time the East will rouse the conscience of the West again, and show to it please God, the way of lasting peace. It will be a grand thing if, as a part of your work of education, you re-establish true Islamic conditions.

"Where there is no vision the people perish:" so the wise King wrote. The Muslims of Malabar must have a vision before them in this work of modern education and development. Instead of the vision of the Western struggle after wealth and pleasure, wordly power and empire at the expense of others, it is the vision of Islam which I have tried to set before you. It may seem hard to practise all the precepts of the Sacred Law in present circumstances. But never say it is too hard! For I can assure you, on the authority of our Holy Prophet himself—who knew all about the circumstances of to-day as certain of his sayings clearly indicate—that if you practise but a tenth part of the Shari'ah, with the intention to perform the whole, in your present circumstances, Allah will bless your efforts and you will succeed.

AN APPEAL.

In conclusion, let me warn you not to admit into your movement feelings of hatred against anyone, for that would vitiate your motive and destroy your work as Muslims. Islam is spreading very rapidly, the ideals of Islam are spreading still more rapidly in spite of the depressed condition of most Muslim countries. Improved means of communication have brought all the nations of the world nearer together, and will bring them still nearer together as time goes on. The need of a way of peace for all mankind is beginning to be recognised by every thoughtful man. In spite of the historical antagonism, do not think of the West as something intrinsically hostile to the East. I find the soul of East and West in El-Islam. It is a fact that we Western Muslims find light in the Holy Quran which the Muslims of the East had never seen, and which, as I believe, are meant for us. The twain that Kipling said should never meet do meet in full agreement in our Muslim brotherhood. Think of the West as the Quran shows it to us, as forming, with the East, the Kingdom of Allah on Earth.

Unto, Allah belongeth the East and the West and whithersoever ye do turn your faces there is Allah's purpose. Lo! Allah is All-Embracing; All-Knowing."

AS OTHERS SEE US

MYSTERY OF INDIA'S SLAVERY

TURKISH OPINION ON CALCUTTA RIOTS

The daily "Milliat" of Constantinople publishes a leading article on the Calcutta riots in the issue of April 8th. Its translation is as follows:—

The mystery of India's slavery remains a source of surprise for all who cannot understand how forty million English people can keep a great nation ten-times their own in subjection. This mystery is, however, solved by the recent telegram from Calcutta which states that "there was a communal riot between Muslims and Hindus which resulted in twenty-one deaths and many more injured. Police and military had to be called to restore peace and order." What is the real cause of these frequent riots in India? It is none other than religious bigotry and religious differences. Though they belong to one country, one race, one blood, yet they are divided in religion and modes of living. Wrong notions of religion and strange ideas of sanctity are a characteristic of their life, so much so that they are unable to see further than just what is round about them. They have no regard whatever for their national respect, no consciousness of their slavery, all that matters to them is that particular idea of religion that has taken possession of their minds."

After writing at length in the same strain the writer draws the conclusion that Turks were justified in bringing about the recent revolution and purging religious bigotry of their national life.

PRAYERS IN TURKISH.

One of the Imams in a Constantinople mosque led prayers in Turkish. A number of Khojas protested against this innovation and brought a complaint to the authorities. The head of the Department of Religious Affairs issued orders dismissing the Imam and forbade others from using Turkish in prayers. The matter is, however, referred to a sub-Committee for examination and report. But the "Khutbas" are delivered in Turkish practically in all the mosques.

UNION AND PROGRESS PARTY'S HEAD OFFICE.

The Head Office buildings of the Union and Progress Party of Turkey has been transferred to the Agricultural Bank by the order of the Minister of Finance. This once the all powerful party of Turkey is declared illegal.

SPAIN AND MOSUL.

The Spanish Embassy in Turkey has issued a statement denying the allegations referred to in some papers that Spain will support Britain in the Mosul question. The statement emphasises Spain's friendship with Turkey and perfect neutrality of Spanish Government in Mosul affair. Finally it says: Such misleading statements are regrettable because the Spanish Government does not like the friendly relations disturbed by any excuse whatever."—"Milliet."

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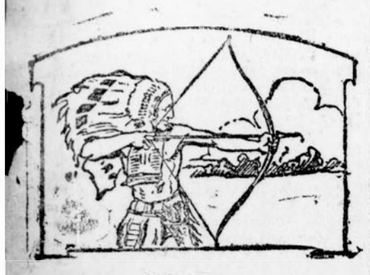

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Others in order to give education to their children when they grow up.

Some SAVE to live comfortably when they retire from active work.

Others SAVE to see their children live comfortably after them.

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COST OF HANDLING GOODS.

CHAMBERS' REPRESENTATION.

PORT TRUST REPLY.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on Tuesday, when Mr. W. H. Neilson (Chairman) was elected a Port Trust representative on the local Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Railway for a further period of two years.

The meeting also considered the report of the Marine Committee regarding representation from the Chamber of Commerce on the cost of handling goods imported and exported via Bombay, and approved of a draft reply, the first instalment of which is given below:—

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay welcome the action of the Chamber in instituting an investigation into the cost of handling goods in Bombay and the alleged diversion of trade from Bombay to other ports, but it should be borne in mind that the Port Trust charges constitute only one of several factors in the situation and if the investigation is to be really effective, it must take full account of all the relative circumstances. The Committee state on page 4 of their report—

> "It is only for us to say what the comparative total costs of handling goods in the different ports are, and it is for the Bombay Port Trust to investigate the details comprising the totals and to discover whether any reduction can be made in their charges so as to bring the Bombay charges more into line with those of other ports."

The cost referred to are analysed below as far as possible and it is evident that no reduction or adjustment of charges which, under normal trade conditions, it might be possible for the Port Trust to make would in itself, be sufficient to influence the course of trade to any appreciable extent. It appears to the Trustees that the only remedy lies in close co-operation and joint action by all the interests concerned, i.e. the Chamber of Commerce, the Shipping and Railway Companies, the Port Administration, the Insurance Companies and the Stevedores and other employers of port labour. The Trustees therefore suggest that the report under reference, and the views embodied in this note, should be regarded merely as the nucleus for a comprehensive review to be undertaken by a representative Advisory Committee."

COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS.

2. As the Chamber are aware, the Port Trust Executive have in the past on seve 1923 to investigate the facilities and comparisons of the cost of handling goods and the reasons for fluctuations in the volume of trade in various commodities at this and other ports. The difficulties of achieving this object have been enumerated . That they are not peculiar to Bombay, or even to India, will be evident from perusal of the report of the Committee appointed in 1923 t oinvestigate the facilities and comparative costs at British and Continental ports. It is obvious that the difficulties must be accentuated in a country of so vast an area as India, where geographical and climatic conditions vary so greatly and where the cost of labour and of handling and storage charges is so largely dependent on local conditions India is moreover handicapped by inadequate machinery for expeditious collection and tabulation of the statistics necessary for a comprehensive and systematic survey of the trade situation as applied to the various ports and business centres. The annual reports and statements of the various Government Departments, Chambers of Commerce, Railways and Port Administrations are, with few exceptions, not published until a considerable time after the close of the period to which they relate and they are not always arranged in such a way as to enable useful comparisons to be readily extracted. It is observed that the Committee suggest that the Port Trust should examine yearly the comparative rates and charges and trade volume percentages, and publish the results of their examination for the information of the commercial community. The Trustees entirely agree as to the desirability of collecting and publishing such statistics, but they would point out that for the Port Trust to undertake this work would necessitate the formation of a special Statistical Department which would have to extract its information from the trade returns and annual reports published by the various bodies concerned and from confidential information from the export and import firms having branches in various centres. The Port Trust has at present only a small statistical branch whose activities are confined to analysing local handling charges and working costs. The maintenance of a complete Statistical Department organised on the lines suggested would be an expensive matter and as the Port Trust is faced with the necessity for the strictest economy and retrenchment in all departments, the Trustees consider that for the present it will only be possible for the Port Trust to attempt a periodical analysis of such figures as the Chamber can supply, plus the information available regarding the rates and charges in other ports. The Chambers' annual reports already contain a mass of trade statistics of considerable interest and it should not be a difficult matter to reorganise and supplement the published statements on more useful and comprehensive lines, in collaboration with the Port Trust and the other Chambers of Commerce. It is also, generally speaking, easier for the Chamber to obtain reliable information from its members as to the reasons for fluctuation or diversion of trade than for the Port Trust to do so. The experience of the Port Trust is that in the majority of cases firms do not readily divulge information regarding their operations.

INCIDENCE OF DEBT CHARGES.

3. In comparing the port charges of Bombay with those of other ports, and especially with Karachi, it is necessary to bear in mind that Bombay is handicapped by very heavy capital and maintenance charges. The configuration of Bombay and the tidal and other conditions obtaining in Bombay harbour have necessitated the construction of expensive closed docks and the dredging of long approach channels which have continually to be maintained and deepened to keep pace with shipping developments. The limited amount of storage space in the vicinity of the docks has rendered extensive reclamation works necessary to provide space for storage depots and railway yards, and the heavy annual rainfall necessitates the provision of expensive covered storage accommodation on a large scale. These facts are admitted in the Committee's report but since they have a vital bearing on the main issue under review, it will not be out of place to quote the more important items of expenditure wherein Bombay is at a disadvantage with a competitive port like Karachi. The capital debt of the Port of Bombay to date aggregates no less than Rs. 2,269 lakhs and the annual interest and Sinking Fud charges thereon amount to Rs. 132 lakhs. This means that out of an income of Rs. 277 lakhs (General and Port Department) only Rs. 145 lakhs are available for net current expenditure, i.e., out of every rupee collected, more than 7½ annas has to be set aside for payment of debt charges. In the case of Karachi, closed docks and expensive port works have not hitherto been necessary. The total capital debt of the Port of Karachi as at 31st March 1925 was Rs. 385 lakhs, entailing debt charges debitable at present against revenue of Rs. 17 lakhs per annum. The annual revenue of the port is about Rs. 88 lakhs and out of every rupee collected only about 3 annas has to be appropriated for payment of debt charges. Maintenance dredging in the port of Bombay, although restricted to an absolute minimum, costs from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs per annum,—more than twice the sum that Karachi has to expand. Municipal taxe (excluding water) in Bombay cost the Port Trust over Rs. 10 lakhs per annum as against 2½ lakhs in 1913 14—in Karachi the relative expenditure is about Rs. 1½ lakhs. Dock and Harbour Police charges in Bombay are over Rs. 3 lakhs a year,—in Karachi they amount to less than Rs. ½ lakh. If these unavoidable items of expenditure are totalled it will be seen that in the case of Bombay they amount to Rs. 156 lakhs or 56.28 per cent. of the revenue of the port and in the case of Karachi Rs. 23½ lakhs or say 26 70 per cent. of the revenue.

BOMBAY VS. KARACHI.

4. Reference has been made in the Committee's report to certain other features which tend to make Bombay a more expensive port than Karachi e.g. higher rents, both for office and storage arlommodation owing to lack of space and climatic conditions, higher labour, establishment and insurance charges, and additional railway handling costs. These causes and their possible remedies are dealt with later in this note. The general tenor of the report gives the impression that although the existence of these factors is appreciated, the Committee regard the Port Trust charges as the chief cause of any diversion of trade that may have taken place in recent years. The Trustees cannot subscribe to this view; they are fully alive to the vital necessity of assisting the trade of Bombay by reducing port charges to the lowest possible level and to this end, as the Chamber are aware, they have for some time past devoted all their energies to retrenching expenditur in every possible direction both on revenue and capital account. The reports of the retrenchment investigations conducted during the past 18 months in every department of the Trust have been published in the Board's proceedings which are furnished to the Chamber, and the Chamber may rest assured that the Trustees will continue to spare no effort to enforce the strictest economy in every item of expenditure. They have already been able to afford trade some small relief by reducing certain charges, e.f., the recent reduction in the Cotton Depot rents, in wharfage on petrol, and in the wagon unloading charges in the Docks, and they will continue to apply any savings in expenditure or surplus revenue to the same object. It must however be realised that the scope of such reductions is necessarily limited. charges must be so adjusted that the revenue of the Port balances its expenditure, and all that can fairly be demanded of a Port Administration is that it should conduct its operations on the most economical lines compatible with efficiency and that its charges should be equitably assessed on the various commodities it handles, with the primary object of benefitting the trade of the Port as a whole.

(To be continued).

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HUNT FOR OFFICES.

ROOT CAUSE OF COMMUNAL TENSION

MADRAS, May 17.

"Parchment cannot stand against steel. It is easy to draw up constitutions and pacts, which look well on paper but will not work' declared Dr. MacPhail, referring to the communal tension in the course of a lecture which he delivered at the meeting of the European Association this evening. He traced in detail the history of the Assembly, pointing out that in a large number of provincial councils and in the presence of an irremovable executive, our constitution resembled the American and German model more than the English. He referred to the uniform good feeling that was prevalent in the Assembly and said he was struck with the large number of good speakers in the Assembly. He also referred to the excellent traditions created by the chair, first by Sir Frederick Whyte and next by Mr. V. J. Patel. He said it was wise on the part of the Swarajists to have entered the councils and committees where they had done excellent work. But at Cawnpore they decided to walk out and tell the people they would not co-operate. He described the position of the Europeans in the Assembly as one of independent co-operation and instanced the repeal of Cotton Excise Duty when the Europeans joined hands with the Indians in helping the millowners.

He then dwelt at length on the development of communal feelings which had their origin in the hunt for appointments. He referred to the debate on the Frontier reforms in which it was expressed by one Hindu leader that the Hindus of the Frontier wanted all officers to be Europeans He said it was impossible that India could ever have a constitution like that of England because the people wanted it to be manned by persons selected from communities in proportion to their numerical strength.—Free Press of India.

The Maharajah of Mymensingh will seek election to the Bengal Council from the East Mymensingh (general) constituency. The sitting member is Mr. Nalini Rajan Sarkar (Swarajist).

DISCOURTESY TO AN INDIAN PRINCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are several Europeans in India who think it creditable to behave haughtily towards Indians and show disrespect to Indian nobles and princes. This is very annoying particularly to those who have seen them behave in too polite a manneer bordering on flattery towards European Royalty and nobility. Of course a man of sterling qualities will be the same in any part of the globe.

The other day I went to see the famous dances of "Denishawns" at Secunderabad. His Exalted Highness also honoured the show by his presence. During the interval while he was standing in a place taking some cold drink all the people who were there stood on their feet as a mark of respect to the great Indian Prince, but there was a European sitting close by, cross legged, who deliberately ignored the presence of the King (His Exalted Highness) which was noticed and commented upon by everybody present there.

I think, sir, it is high time that people of this sort realized that they do not grow big in the eyes of Indians, much less Europeans, by their disrespectful behaviour.—Yours, etc.

H. SAIYED ALTAF MEHMOOD.

May 11.

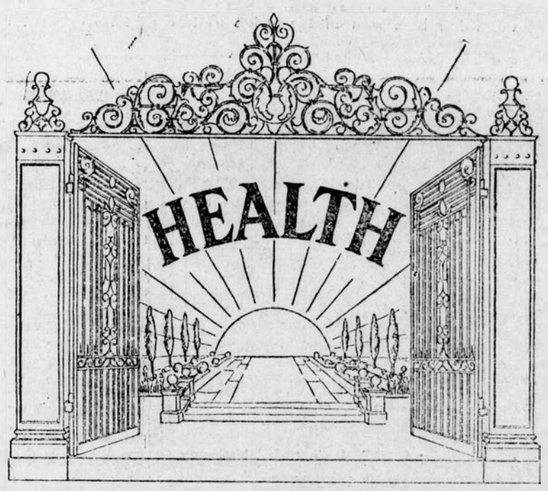
King Kothi Road,
Hyderabad (Dn.).

KICKED A MILL WORKER.

MILL ASSISTANT CHARGED

CALCUTTA, May 18.

Mr. E. W. Holland, Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpur to-day resumed the hearing of the case in which J. Spence, an assistant in the Gouripore mill was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in connexion with death of a weaver of the Jaganarain Mill. The prosecution alleged that the accused assaulted the deceased when the latter went to Spence's room to ask for leave. Five mill operatives were cross-examined by the defence counsel who described how the deceased was killed. One witness said he knew that subscriptions were raised from amongst the mill 'coolies' about a month ago The case was adjourned to a furture date when the remaining prosecution witnesses will be cross-examined.—A. P.



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GASSED IN THE GREAT WAR.

AN EX-GUNNER'S PLIGHT.

Many of our ex-soldiers are still suffering from the privations they endured while on active service; the constant exposure and nerve racking experiences have left their mark on many a man, and some indeed are little better than human wrecks. How ex-Gunner Robert Wm. Hopwood, of 111, Palgrave Road, Yarmouth, was rescued from this fate was recently told to a newspaper reporter.

"I served for three years in Bulgaria and the East in the 65th Brigade Machine Gun Corps, and never once got home on leave," said Mr. Hopwood. "On the Vardar front, when 5,000 poison gas shells came over, I was badly gassed. As a consequence I was laid up for twenty-eight weeks in the 49th General Hospital near Salonica, and I came out suffering from disordered action of the heart and debility. After I came back to England I suffered from internal pain, and was operated on for appendicitis. Then when I came out of hospital I used to have awful pains, particularly at the back of my shoulders. I was so weak, too, that often when I came home from work I felt unable to take off my boots.

"During the summer, if it was extra warm, I was soon done up, and it took all the life out of me. At times I seemed entirely devoid of strength and energy. I took a nerve medicine, but it did not do me any good. Night after night I could get no rest. Then I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and determined to try them. I had not been taking the pills long before there was an improvement. I could eat better, and was able to get a good night's rest. As I continued with the pills I could feel my strength returning day by day. My work was no longer a burden to me, and now I am quite well and strong, and able to enjoy life. I am certain I owe my present fitness to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would not be without them."

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes:

"We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

Economic & Financial Review

WESTERN INDUSTRIALISM V. EASTERN HANDICRAFTS AND ARTS.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The gigantic struggle which Labour in England has waged against capitalism is nothing but an index to the disease which has made so many ravages upon the system of the present day European civilisation. Just as a clinical thermometer indicates the temperature of a patient suffering from fever, these strikes and incidental disorders serve the purpose of industrial thermometers and blood pressure measure instruments of the modern conditions. The essential factor in connection with the present-day industrial civilisation is that it is carried on on a colossal scale and that it requires vast groupings both of capitalists and workers. As I have time after time pointed out in these columns, what is aimed at by Western industrialism is production, not necessarily for satisfying the necessary wants of the people but for keeping the factories going in order that the machine of the modern civilisation may not stop and demand the annihilation of all those who participate in it. It is a machine which, like a well known *Jin* (Spirit) of olden times, would devour its employer unless it was given some work. The coal strike and the like other strikes have got as their main *raison d'etre* the question of wages, but this question too plays a secondary part. The main problem is how to keep the factories going and how to increase *ad infinitum* the wants and necessities of the people. The forces which are set loose by such strikes though they may be kept under the strictest discipline and order are forces which one cannot contemplate without apprehension for the future of the countries which have taken to the present methods of industrialism. It may be said that practically the whole of the civilised world has now wedded itself to industrialism. If so, these forces give ample warnings not to one country but to practically the whole of the world against the ever-increasing wants and necessities. The gigantic scale of production is meant not only to meet these wants and necessities but indirectly to enhance them and to enmesh all the countries of the world in a colossal net of unfulfilled and unsatisfied passions. All this betokens a state of society which may be called civilisation but which is just the opposite of what civilisation should be.

IDEALS OF PEACE.

Europe has at least learnt this lesson from the great Armageddon that it has begun to think to some extent and for some time in terms of peace. Its mentality was otherwise one of war always but the bitter fruits of the big war have shown as no other arguments of men like Norman Angel showed that war is a game at which two can play and that it is a boomerang which more often than not reacts upon the man who throws it. The slaughter, however, of millions of people and miseries which accompanied the war have made Europe at least theoretically tired of all the horrors and devastations connected with the very name of war and from more countries than one a cry has arisen that they want peace. Disputes and wars in industries are intimately connected with wars in political spheres and as long as one persists the other is bound to last. Unless Europe declares war as an outlawry there is no hope for the cessation of industrial disputes and neither Europe nor the United States will be able to declare war as an outlawry till the fundamental ideals of modern civilisation are changed. It is not only the European nations which have to learn the lessons. India is fast going on the same road which has been trodden by these nations before to their utter ruin and discomfiture and we are so obsessed by the glamour and glitter of this road that we do not ask what are the perils of the road. British Government and its henchmen the British press and the British mercantile community are interested in keeping on the hallucination which has taken possession of most of us that India has got her salvation through western economics and western industrialism and will do so to a still greater extent if she continues to keep on the path she has been asked to tread by her British masters. There is a sign ahead *circumspice*. Who cares, however, for such signs on the roadside when the head is giddy with the wine of the infatuation of western industrialism? All the horrors we see connected with the industries in the West, only one of the manifestations of which has been seen in the coal strike and also the general strike, will be repeated in this country tenfold if the same full, rabid and rampant industrialism is allowed to have its full play in this country. We have already got communal and caste bitterness to any amount and if we adopt western industrialism as ours we will be having in addition class warfare and class bitterness and hatred over and above the slums and all what they mean. The message of Mahatmaji has, therefore, come in time to warn India of the shoals and dangers ahead—a message of industrial peace and industrial contentment. This message is addressed not only to this country but also to countries in the Western Hemisphere which are tired of their present struggles and are seeking a way out of the mire of blood and lust and disorder in which their industrial pursuits have thrown them.

SOME FALLACIES.

It has been said by several critics that the era of handicrafts has gone and that they cannot now compete with the machines. This is one of the biggest fallacies which we have been labouring under for a long time. We accepted this fallacy on our first contact with western trade and industries and since then it has been responsible to no small extent for the destruction of our arts and handicrafts. We took it for granted that the fallacy was a truth with a general application, and so much were we obsessed by it that we did not even put forward any decent fight against the encroachments of western industries. It has been now proved conclusively, however, specially by careful comparisons which have been made in Provinces like Bihar and Orissa that hand industries can stand competition, given certain facilities, against the modern factories. When people talk of the sure failure of hand industries as against machines they forget that they do not give scope or chance for hand industries to hold their own. While big industries have got huge finances, Government and public help, technical assistance of no mean character, expert opinions of economists, etc., the poor artisans who ply their hand industries are not backed up by any such factors but have to carry on a losing game against heavy odds. The hand-loom weaver, for instance, has no finance to back him up, has not got the strength and volume of public opinion behind him, has not got to any appreciable extent Government help or assistance, is not backed up by influential spokesmen in the Councils of the Empire, has no economist to espouse his cause and has no technical assistance whatsoever. All that he does is done with his own individual skill inherited from his fore-fathers and with the help of implements which have been familiar to him and his ancestors since generations passed. It shows immense vitality rather than weakness of the hand industries that they continue to hold their own despite all these factors and disadvantages and the practically loaded dice with which the factories are allowed to play.

CRUSHING DISADVANTAGES.

Let us take all these different disadvantages one by one and we see how they operate in favour of machine factories as against hand-workers. Take, for instance, finance, the most important factor assurably whether the industry is a machine industry or a hand industry. All the big banks and their branches not excluding the Imperial Bank of India are financing big factories and such are the powerful and influential people behind these factories that the slightest difficulty in getting the necessary finance will raise up a howl of protest from some of the most influential and representative bodies. It is impossible to say what must be the exact financial help advanced by the banks and bankers to different industrial companies in this country, but the figures must be running into crores. How big an amount this must be can easily be seen when it is realised that one ordinary spinning and weaving mill generally requires a monthly finance of two to three lakhs of rupees. There is not only financial help from banks and bankers, but also from individual members of the public through the now well-known system of deposits and debentures not to speak of the amounts realised through shares. As against all this a handloom weaver, for instance, has got his own petty cash to look to and has to sell forward at practically sweated rates to the village *sowcar* his products for the advances he has been able to get for his humble tools and implements and for the necessary quantity of yarn. There are here and there co-operative weavers' societies, but they are merely a drop in the ocean when the number of handloom workers is taken into consideration and even where there are such societies the facilities afforded by them cannot be compared with those which are always forthcoming from recognised banking institutions and from the public in favour of big industrial organisations. It may be argued that an investor, whether it be a bank or an individual member of the public, has to look principally to the safety of his investment. All that I can ask is: is there really more security and safety of investment in a big industrial organisation as against a poor handloom worker after all this experience one has derived from the working of commercial and industrial concerns during the last decade? Next to finance, there is the question of help from the Government. As long as the Excise Duty was there the Government were laying the soft unction to their soul that they were helping the handloom industry through this impost. Now that the Excise Duty is taken away the Government will have to comfort themselves with meagre records of help in the shape of some weavers' Societies, some weaving schools, weaving demonstrations, etc. All this does not amount to much and the handloom industry is allowed to shift as best it can on its own individual hook. While industrial organisations have got powerful exponents of their views in the councils of the Empire, both Provincial and Imperial, there are few men interested in hand industries and even a smaller number of men who understand and appreciate the wants and requirements of these hand industries. There is again the technical assistance. How many technically trained men must be employed in helping with their expert advice the numerous cotton, jute, iron and steel, cement and other factories which are now run in this country! As against all this abundance of technical help what is the assistance the handloom industry is receiving. It cannot pay for its own technical experts and the men who have devoted themselves to the betterment of this industry are few and far between. Mahatmaji is the exponent of this old-new cult and has gathered round him a band of devoted workers who are investigating all the possibilities of the handloom industry. This technical help, however, is necessarily of a meagre character as the men who have attached themselves to the handloom industry are far, far less than what the exigencies of the situation require. After all these adverse factors, is it in any way surprising if the handloom industry finds it a very great difficulty to compete with the big-scale industries?

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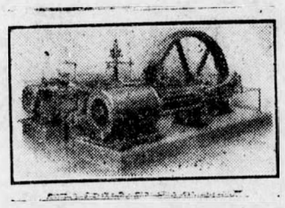
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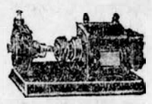

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SHUDDHI AND SANGATHAN.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Swami Shraddhanand writes in the course of a communique from Delhi:—

The Bhartiya Hindu Shuddhi Sabha is the only registered central body which began the work of reclaiming our brethren who had strayed from their ancestral Hindu Dharma to the Muhammadan religion. In the beginning (during February, 1923), on my appeal for funds as President of the Sabha, about a lakh and a half was collected and work was pushed on so vigorously that during the first ten months about half a lakh were restored to their several brotherhoods in Agra and the adjoining districts in the Punjab and U. P. During the subsequent 14 months Presidentship changed hands and expenditure increased so much that the funds were almost exhausted while the actual work languished for variety of causes.

Then the headquarters of the Sabha were removed to Lucknow. But response to appeal for funds being inadequate and being hampered on account of bickerings and lack of enthusiasm among subordinate workers I was asked to take up the control of the work as acting President. Although needing rest badly I agreed to take up the heavy burden on my shoulders and it was resolved in the general meeting of the Sabha held on 14th March, 1926, to remove the headquarters from Lucknow to Delhi. The balance, after settling accounts till the end of March, 1926, looked insignificant enough but after disbursements for the month of April, 1926, it appears that if monetary help does not arrive soon work will have to be stopped, after three months or so, for sheer want of funds.

But this is not the time either to look back or to take rest. Mohammadan national leaders too have now changed front, at Delhi, during the last special Conference of Khilafatists.

I, myself, am ready to contribute my humble share to the work provided help comes from all ranks of the Hindu Society. The immediate want of the Shuddhi Sabha is to get Rs. 10,000 at least within a month in order to enable me to go out for collection of further funds for Shuddhi and rescue of Hindu women and children of both sexes from their present condition.

I shall, at the same time, try to strengthen Hindu Sangathan by advising local Hindu organizations to act harmoniously in protecting and promoting the interests of the Hindu community. If response appears encouraging I shall settle my programme of tour for the Punjab and U. P. during the last week of June and at the time of doing so preference will be given to the places from which invitations are first received.

I appeal to every Hindu to send contributions and help the Hindu community in the struggle for its very existence.

AN INDIAN PRINCE AND HIS JEWELS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A paragraph has been going round the press lately that an Indian Ruling Chief is disposing of his jewellery worth £1,000,000 (one million sterling) in London. Who is this individual? Is this the same person who was reported to have worn at a recent investiture in a very large Indian State, jewels worth thirty lakhs of rupees? Could it be that having in view the fate of another Indian Ruler whose tragedy is still fresh in the minds of the public, this fellow fearing a similar fate for himself, is trembling in his shoes and trying to "hoard wealth"? Any way will the Foreign Office of Simla look into the matter?—Yours, etc.

MAHARAJA NABHA.

Dehra Dun (U. P.).
Dated May 8.

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This year these National Homes celebrate their Diamond Jubilee. Sixty years ago the first destitute lads were rescued by Dr. Barnardo, then a medical student at the London Hospital, and thus began the work which has grown so marvellously. Since then 100,400 boys and girls have been received. The Charter is: "No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission". The family circle now numbers 7,556 boys and girls and babies which means in tremendous bill daily for food and clothing alone.

A very special effort therefore is being made this Diamond Jubilee year to raise the large funds necessary to support the children and the work in all its many branches, and the Royal President of the Homes, H. R. H. the Duke of York, has written a special appeal in the course of which His Hoyal Highness says:—

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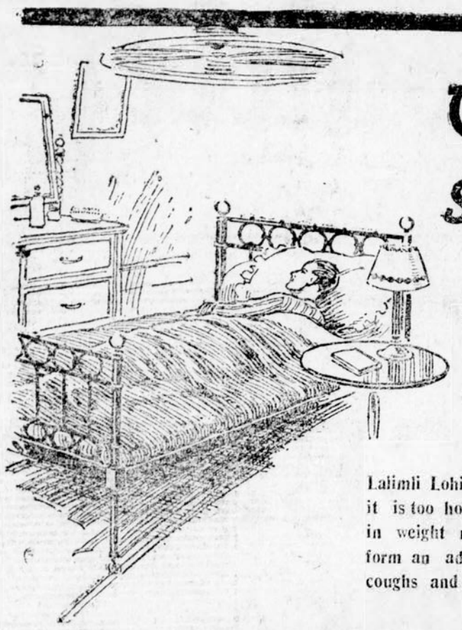

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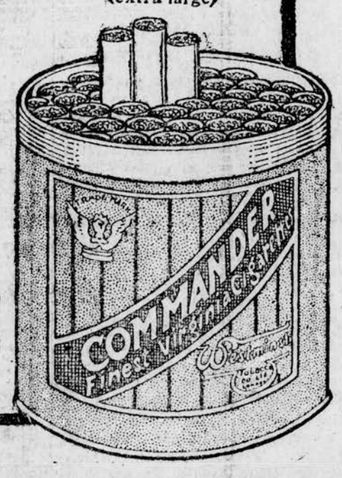

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